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Cognac, Coriandri, Geranii (Vimard & Co.), Iridis (Vimard & Co.), Juniperi, Lavendulæ, Lemonis,
Menth. Pip. (H. G. Hotchkiss), Pini Pumilionis, Sylvestris, Rosmarini, &c., &c., &c.**OTTO OF ROSE (Pure Virgin).****SPECIALITIES:—****CARAMELINE** (substitute for Burnt Sugar). 20 times stronger than Caramel.**SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF ORRIS** (Maubert Fils & Vimard).**CONCENTRATED PERFUMES, POMADES, FLOWER-WATERS.**

Carbolic Acid, Liquid, 25 per cent.

Carbolic Acid, „ 50 „

Carbolic Acid, Liquid, 95 per cent.

Carbolic, Crystal, 35° to 70°

THE SOPHISTICATION OF SCENTS.

SOMETHING OF INTEREST TO EVERY LADY.

Pure scents are not so common or so easily obtained as is generally supposed. We are probably the largest consumers of the most delicate costly scents in the world, and as everything we use is subjected to analysis and a most exhaustive examination (as with the polarimeter, &c.), we are in a position to speak with some authority on the question of Pure Scents. If sugar is abundant in transparent soaps, and bad fats in toilet soaps generally, price being no guarantee of quality, is it to be wondered at that ladies are daily paying high prices for scents and getting sophistications only? Time after time have we selected a charming sample of perfume, and when the bulk came in had to return it because in some way or other it was not up to the standard. One would suppose that the large orders we are able to give would insure us against this kind of thing, but such is not the case. There is not a dealer of consequence at home or abroad who does not know that we have a corps of experts constantly employed in examining the scents we use, and yet first this one and then that sends us scents which they might know would be returned. The chemical knowledge of scents is none too extensive at best, but we have rarely known a scientific dealer in them, and it can hardly be said of this, that, or the other dealer that everything coming from him is certain to be genuine. We do not mean to impugn the integrity of all who have to do with scents. Far from it. We do say, though, that they are very prone to make mistakes. So much for the initial difficulties with the distillers and their agents.

If, with all our experience, opportunities, and resources, we are any day liable to have inferior scents supplied, what position must the ordinary perfumers in the market find themselves in who only trust to their noses to keep them straight? We recently purchased some well-known high-priced perfumes from West-end retailers, and what we suspected was quite true. The little expensive bottles contained gross adulterations. But we do not suppose that the perfumer dreams of the outrageous imposition of which he and his customers are the victims.

As a matter of fact, competition has not done overmuch to improve the quality of the scents sold in the shops, the public generally wanting what is fairly cheap. Now, what is excellent in perfumery is not cheap, though any perfume can easily be made cheap by dilution and adulteration. If more had been willing to pay a fair price for scents, there would have been more efforts to supply what was genuine, pure, and delicate. The demand for the choicest articles has been so limited that a few old-fashioned makers have had it too much their own way.

It is considerations like the foregoing that have led us to place on the market a line of genuine perfumes which ladies may rely on as being what they are represented—*i.e.*, pure, delicate, concentrated. Three of these are new and special. They are "Vinolia" Bouquet, Marequil and Jequilla. Two of the others are ready—*viz.*, White Heliotrope and Violet—and a dozen more will be out in the course of a week or two. The three former are enjoying much popular favour as a welcome departure from the old-time scents, pleasing as they are.

As for the scents in "Vinolia" Soap, a bright, round, fruity odour is exhaled in using Floral "Vinolia" Soap, which is admirable for daily use (price 6*d.*). The Premier "Vinolia" Soap has a fresh, sweet smell (not too sweet), and is capital for the household (3½*d.*). The Medical "Vinolia" Soap is charged with ozonic balsams, and should be used for the bath (8*d.*). The Toilet contains Otto of Roses (10*d.*). The Vestal of course is supreme, and costs 2*s.* 6*d.* per tablet. The New Season's Otto of Roses is now being used, and is certainly very nice; and while the recent advance in the cost of lard has caused some exceedingly poor toilet-soaps to appear of late, "Vinolia" Soap is guaranteed to be quite up to its well-known high standard of excellence.

NOTE.—We would point out to the Trade the good profit to be obtained by handling our perfumes, and also the neat artistic appearance of the same when displayed upon the counter or in the window.

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And at 73, 75, 77 Watts Street, New York, U.S.A.

JOSEPH WATSON & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GLYCERINE

DOUBLE DISTILLED CHEMICALLY PURE, 1260 Sp.G.,

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PACKED IN 10 AND 5 CWT. IRON DRUMS, TO BE RETURNED. AND IN 56 LBS. TINS FREE.

WHITEHALL SOAP WORKS, LEEDS.

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SIXPENNY & SHILLING SIZES,

4s. and 8s. per dozen.

Special care is taken in
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BRUSHES INCLUDED.

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MULHENS' ORIGINAL No. 4711 BRAND OF EAU DE COLOGNE



The Gentlewoman writes as follows:—"Those of us who are connoisseurs in this matter of perfume know how greatly the various so-called Eaux de Cologne vary, and are well acquainted with the superiority of the '4711' make over all others. This possesses an unequalled degree of refreshing fragrance, is at the same time both stronger and more delicate, and is not only better, but more lasting than others."

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The World says:—"Anyone desirous of getting a thoroughly genuine Cologne cannot do better than send for a bottle of the '4711' double extract. Once having used it, repetition is a foregone conclusion."

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Truth finds it "really deliciously sweet."

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Floral Extract, 3/6, 5/-,
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Egg Yulep, 2/-, 4/-
CONCENTRATED

Egg Yulep, 2/6,
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Stimulating Lotion, 5/-,
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Lotion, 5/-, 10/6.

Quinine and Arnica

Hair Wash, 3/6,
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EUCHRISMA.
Combines in one clear Fluid every valuable
Component both of a Hair Grease and Wash,
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For restoring the original colour of Gray Hair,
is superior to all other Preparations. Price 6/-.

An elegant Preparation for
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Price 2/6, 3/6, 5/-, 10/6, 21/-.

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H. P. TRUEFITT'S TONIC TOOTH BRUSH

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PRICE ONE SHILLING.

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THE NEW PATENT HOLD-STOPPER SMELLING BOTTLE



Exact Size.

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Finest English Hand-
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Real Belliotrope, Real Violets, Real Roses, Real Lavender Cachous.

LILAC AND EAU DE COLOGNE PASTILLES.

3/- per lb., richly labelled; 4/- per dozen Boxes, gold embossed on calf.

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BROTHERS.**WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.****JEWSBURY & BROWN'S****ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.**

This old-established and increasingly favourite Dentifrice has been over Sixty Years before the Public. It is warranted to retain its properties and keep in good condition in any climate. The original and only genuine is manufactured solely by

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Johann Maria Farina } 2 oz., 7/6, 4-oz., 14/-; 1-pints, 21/-, pints, 42/-; quarts, 84/- per doz.
Gegenüber dem Laurenz Platz }
The second largest sale amongst Chemists in the U.K.

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(Which Act by Inhalation and Absorption directly upon the Respiratory Organs)

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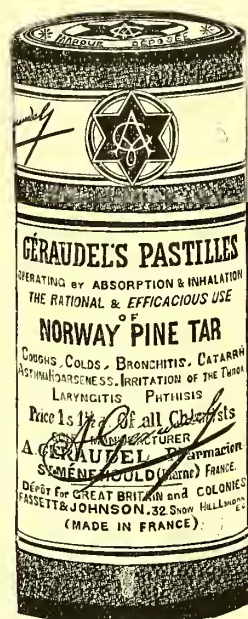
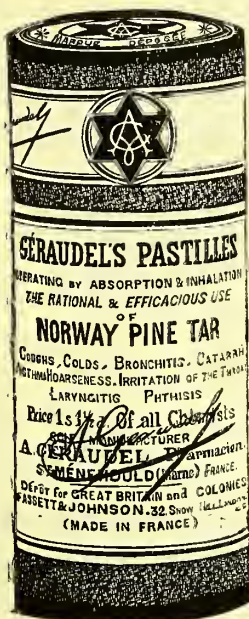
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These Pastilles are now ready sellers, having secured an immediate and exceptional demand from the public.

They are being largely and continuously advertised.

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Wholesale Houses can supply at shortest notice.



Trade price, 10/6 per doz, net. Retail price, 1/1½ per case, with directions for use.

CONTAIN NONE OF THE SCHEDULED POISONS.

GÉRAUDEL'S PASTILLES are most agreeable to the taste, and contain the purest essence of Norway pine tar. They contain no narcotic, and, unlike numerous other cough remedies, are not required by the Act of Parliament to bear the label "Poison." They are entirely harmless, and can be used by old and young without danger.

GÉRAUDEL'S PASTILLES are admirable in voice affections. They should be used constantly by smokers, and by all whose vocal organs have any unusual strain to undergo. They are invaluable to those who are liable, owing to their occupation, to inhale irritating and noxious vapours or dust.

GÉRAUDEL'S PASTILLES were the only pine-tar preparation to which an award was given by the International Jury of the Exposition Universelle of 1878; Gold Medal, Paris, 1885; tried by the French Government, by Ministerial decision, on the advice of the Board of Health; authorised in Russia by the Imperial Government, with the approval of the Medical Board.

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Advertisements in this department must be paid for in advance. From this rule no deviation can be made. Insertions are charged at the rate of *d.* per word, provided the advertiser attaches his name and address, for each word of which he must also pay at the same rate; or if he pays *ld.* per word his name and address will be registered and a figure attached to his advertisement. All correspondence referring to that figure must be addressed to "The Publisher of the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C., and the figure must be distinctly endorsed upon the envelope. Letters will then be forwarded to their proper destination. A price is counted as one word, as *e.g.*, £1 10s. 6d.

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Medical Register, 1890, good condition, carriage paid, 1s. 6d. S. B., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

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Ten doz. 1s. 1½d. Freeman's Chlorodyne, 7s. 6d.; 2 doz. 2s. 9d. ditto, 18s. 6d.; 5 doz. 6d. Gilson's Baking Powder, 3s.; 2 doz. 1s. ditto, 6s.; 9 gross 1d. Nixey's Black Lead, 5s. 3d.; 24 doz. 6d. Nichol's Sanitary Soap, 3s. 6d.; 5 doz. 2s. 6d. Swift's Specific, dry, 16s.; 1 doz. 4s. 6d., ditto, liquid, 36s.; cash with order: all clean and in good condition. 192 Manchester Street, Oldham.

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Wills' "Pharmacy," "Prescripta," "Prescription Reading," and "Analysis," latest editions, together 5s., separately half published price; also lectures, the loan of which cost 4d., will be sold outright for 25s. Birnie, 24 Russell Street, W.C.

Evans's 47 4s. materia medica cabinet, 25s.; Beasley's "Formulary," 2s. 6d.; Beasley's "Prescriptions," 2s.; Beasley's "Receipts," 2s. 3d.; Squire's "Companion," ninth edition, 2s.; Carrod's "Materia Medica" sixth edition, 3s.; Lindley's "School Botany," 2s.; Kennedy's "Latin Grammar," 1s.; Pereira's "Selecta," 2s. 3d.; or offers to B., c/o College of Pharmacy, Princess Buildings, Sheffield.

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For sale, 130 well-tried recipes, neatly copied in book, post, 1s. 6d. Tully, Chemist, Hastings.

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Air-tight, plate-glass counter-case, 6 feet by 2 feet, 80s.; mahogany top, panelled front, 7½ feet, 30s. Barbour, 18 Nevill Road, Earl's Court, London.

Fittings of corner shop, including wall-fixtures, counter, 5 upright cases, one curved (Maw's 292, fig. 4); window-enclosure; price 40l.; as part payment 2 small carboys and 1 specie-jar would be taken. Shaw, Chemist, 1, O., Seacombe.

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Job lot.—No. 9 mortar, 3s. each; 1 doz. assorted conipo funnels, 3s. doz., perfect. Frost, Beeston, Notts.

For sale, American ice-cream soda-machine, with large new cylinder and all accessories, cheap; also framed ruby tablet, engraved "Dispensing Chemist," with coat of arms, &c.; 30 by 24 in.; 20s. Midget camera; 4 lenses; cost 37. 10s.; price 42s. Dental reflector, as Ash's 42s., for 28s.

Specie-jars, labelled, 15s.; shop-jars; mahogany stands; single gnn; various sizes plate-glass and plate-glass shelves; medical books; several years' complete and odd numbers *Chemist and Druggist*, the lot for 37. the lb.; square lamp and iron for outside shop; list sent. 112 High Street, South Woolwich.

12s. 6d. Itakit detective camera, 20s. ditto, 10s. 6d. "Policeman" detective camera, 10s. 6d. "Demon," 5s. "Demon," all half-price; pill-machine, good as new, to cut 24, 4 or 5 grain, 7s. 6d.; 1 lb. indigo, 3s.; ½ lb. acid chrysophanic, 2s. 6d.; 7 lbs. cudbear opt., 9d.; vin. quinine B.P., 4s. gallon; glycerine in 56-lb. tins, double distilled, 1260, 46s. 6d.; pot. bichrom., 28 lbs., 4½d. Smith, Chemist Cornbrook, Manchester.

WANTED.

Cupiss's balls; say quantity and lowest price. Floyd, Bury St. Edmunds.

Twelve 4-lb. blue shop-jars; 6 1-gall. carboys, pear-shape. Cullwick, Weymouth.

Squire's "Companion to British Pharmacopoeia," last edition; good order; lowest cash price. Denwood, Morpeth.

Half-plate lens (R.R.). State maker and lowest price to "Snel," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

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Address of Thomas Casely, or Carter, late of Kentish Town Road, and later as chemist of 3, The Parade, Hanwell, Middlesex; reward will be given to any person giving information to W. A. Davies, Esq., Solicitor, 1 Ealing Terrace, Ealing Dean, W.

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GELATINE CAPSULED
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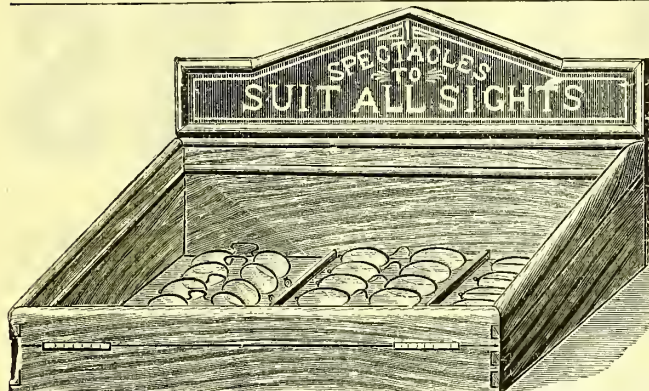
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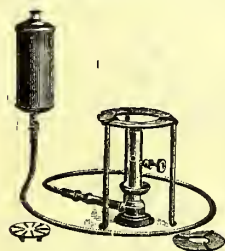
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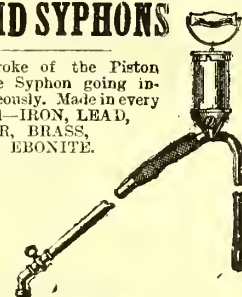
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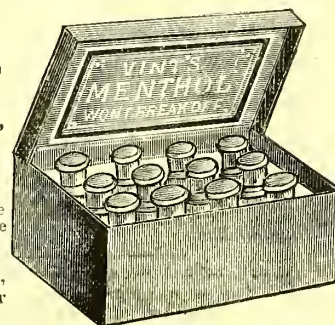
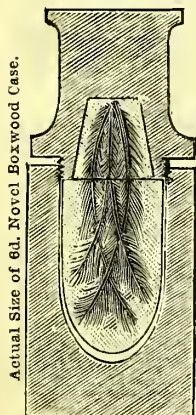
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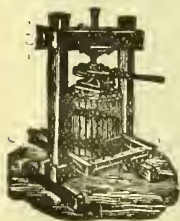
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Kilner Bros.
Robinson & Sons

BRUSHES

Crowden & Garrod
Evans, Sons & Co.
Ket, G. B., & Sons

BUNSEN BURNERS

Berend & Co.
Butter, Colr., & Co.

BUTTER, COLR., & Co.

Boulton, J., & Co., Lim.
Crawshaw & Co.
Hatrik & Co., Lim.

CACHOUS

Blyton, Astley & Co.
Jackson Thos.
Pascoli, J.
Warrick Brothers

CAMPHOR

Fuerst Bros.
Howards & Sons
May & Baker, Lim.
Morrison, J., & Co. (Compsrd)

CAPSULES

Denoual, J. (Medicinal)
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hoover, B., & Co.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Mason, C. E., & Co.
Richardson, John, & Co. (Leicester), Lim.
Warrick Brothers
Wyleys, Lim.

CARBOLIC ACID

Calvert, F. C., & Co.

CSCRA SAGRADA

Anderson & Co.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Ferris & Co.
Moss, J., & Co.

CASTOR OIL

Allen & Hanburys
Christy & Co. (Aromaticum)
Fuerst Bros.
Greiff, R. W., & Co.

CATALOGUES

Maw, S., Son & Thompson
May, Roberts & Co.
Sanger & Sons

CHECK TILLS

National Cash Till Co.
Patent Voucher Check Till Co., Lim.
Stokes, G. R., & Co., Lim.

CHEST PROTECTRS

Chemists' Association Lim.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Liverpool Patent Lint Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons
Pattison, G. | Solport Bros.

CHEMICALS

Boelm, F.
Boehring, C. F., & Sohne
Boulton, J., & Co., Lim.
Bunwell, E. E., & Son
Brunner, Mond & Co., Lim.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Fuerst Bros.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Greiff, R. W., & Co.
Hill, A. S., & Son (Clarke)
Hodgkinson, Treacher & Clarke
Howards & Sons (Pharm.)
Levermore, Aug., & Co.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Lorenz, H.
May & Baker, Lim.
Morris & Callard | Moss & Co.
Smith, T. H., & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
Washington Chemical Co.
White, A., & Sons
Zimmermann, A. & M.

CHLOR. OF LIME

Government Sanitary Co.

CHLORODYNE

Davenport (Browne's)

CHLOROFORM, &c.

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Gr eff, R. W., & Co.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Son
Salomon & Co., Lim.
Smith, T. H., & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney
Zimmermann, A. & M.

COCAINE-HYDRO.

Howards & Sons

COCA WINE

Armbrucht, Nelson & Co.
French Hygienic Soc.
Stephen Smith & Co. (Hall's)

COCA & CHOCOLATECadbury Bros. & Christy & Co.
Rowntree & Co.**COD LIVER OIL**Allen & Hanbury
Bleasdale & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Greiff, R. W., & Co.
Hill, A. S., & Sons
Hocking, Wilson & Co.
Johnson & Co.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Woolley, Sons & Co.**COFFEE**Symington, T., & Co. (Coffee
Essence)
White, Fairchild & Co.**COLAPSE TUBES**

Betts & Co.

COMP. MEDICINESAllen & Hanbury
Bytton, Astley & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Fuerst Bros.
Hooper, E., & Co. & Leo & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard & Co.**CONCENT. LIQORS**Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Lloyd, T. Howard & Co.**CONFECTIONERY**Blyton, Astley & Co.
Crawshaw & Co.
Fuerst Brothers
Gibson, R., & Co.
Guest, T. & Co. & J. Pascall, J.
Southwell, C., & Co.
Warrick Brothers**CORN CURES**Chong, D.
Pattison, G.
Solport Bros.**COTTON WOOL**Haynes, G., & Co. (Absorbent)
Robinson & Sons (Absorbent)
Sanger, J., & Co.**CRUSH LINSEED**Grabham, W., & Co.
Mumford, S. G.**DENTIFRICES**Bailey's Toilet Co.
Beecham, T.
Bronnley, H., & Co.
Dorothy Dentifrice Co.
Hanson, O.
Jewsbury & Brown
Lekeman, J. J.
Quelch, H. C.
Robertshaw & Co.
Stevens, P. A.
Sutton, O., & Co.
Thompson & Capper
Warrick Bros. & Wilton, A.
Woods, W. (Green Nut)**DISINFECTANTS**Blyton, Astley & Co.
Brooks, T.
Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Dussek Bros. & Co.
Eureka Manufacturing Co.
Fletcher Bros. & Co.
Goverment Sanitary Co.
Grinley & Co., Ltd.
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co.
Mason, C. E., & Co.
May & Baker, Ltd.
National Chemical Co.
Sanitas Co.
Searby & Johnson
Tyrer, T., & Co.**DOG MEDICINES**

Spratt's Patent, Ltd.

DRUGGISTS' SUN.Ayrton & Sainquers
Bailey, M., & Co.
Barclay & Sons, Ltd.
Beaumont & Co.
Blyton, H. W., & Co.
Chemists' Association, Ltd.
Chemists' Mineral Water
Association, Ltd.
Crowden & Garrod
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Evans, Sons & Co. (Savary)
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Ltd.
Gilbertson, H., & Sons
Hocking, Wilson & Co.
Iris & Co. & Ray Bros., Ltd.
"Langli" Co.
May, Roberts & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons
Quelch, H. C.
Sanger & Sons
Sanitary Wood-wool Co., Ltd.
Schultz & Co. & Faint & Co.
Tidman & Son, Toogood, W. O.
Tyer Rubber Co.
Warne & Co.
Wood, Vincent & Young, J.**DRUG MILLS**

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

DRYSALTERIESBrowning, J. H., & Co.
Burton, W., & Sons**DYES, &c.**Aytton & Saunders
Blyton, W., & Sons
Crawshaw & Co.
Hartick & Co., Ltd.**EAU DE COLOGNE**Farina, J. M.
Hockin, Wilson & Co. (Farina)
Marton, Maria (Nina)
Moerich, Oscar, & Co.**ELECTRIC APPAR.**Dartford, F., & Co.
Gent & Co. & Orme & Co.**EMBOCATION**

Day & Sons

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Evans, Sons & Co.
Sanger & Son**ENGRAVERS**

Cowan, J. R.

ESSENCESBoehm, F.
Boulton, J., & Co.
Bratby & Hinchcliffe, Ltd.
Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co.
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Fletcher & Stevenson**GOOD & RHEU-**Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Hay, W.**GRANULAR PREP.**Bishop, A., & Sons
Evans, Sons & Co.
Heaton, Squire & Francis
Lloyd, T. Howard & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney**GUM**Fink & Co. (Arabia, &c.)
Greiff, R. W., & Co.
Levermore, Aug., & Co.
Van der Ley & Simpson**HAIR PREP.**Anglo-American Drug Co.,
Ltd.
(Chesham & Co.)
Edwards & Co.
Tredwell, H. P., Ltd.**HERBS**Newhall & Mason
Potter & Clarke**HERB BEER EXTS**Newhall & Mason
Potter & Clarke**HOMOEOPATHIC**Epps & Co.
Keene & Ashwell
Leath & Ross
Thompson & Capper
Watson & Wates**HYPOPHOSPHITES**Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Fellows
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Syme & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co.**INDIANUE. GOODS**Fraser Rubber Co.
Warne, W., & Co.**INHALERS**Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Hocking, Wilson & Co.
Krohn & Seseuam
Spencer, J., The
Toogood, W.**INK (See MARKING INKS)**

Bewley & Draper

INSECTICIDESRocke, Tompitt & Co.
Steiner & Co.**INSURANCE**London and Lancashire Fire
Insurance Co.**KETCHUP**

Tyrer, P.

KOLA PREPRTN

Christy, T., & Co.

LARD

Ewen, J., & Sons

LINTLiverpool Lint Co.
Newsome, C.
Robinson & Sons**LIQUORICE**Bemis Di Lugo & Co.
Ferguson & Forster**LITHIA**

Fuerst Bros.

LOZENGESAllen & Hanbury
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Gibson, R., & Co. (Manfrs.)
Hill & Son
Jackson, T.
Raines & Co. & Warrick Bros.**MACHINERY**Bennett, Sons & Shears
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Gardner, W.
Mayfair, Ph., & Co.
Olsen, A.
Struthers & Craig (Sifting)
Tangyes, Ltd.
Werner & Pfeiderer (Knead-
ing and Sifting)**MAGNESIA**Bush, W., Son & Co.
Duncan, Fuller & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Greiff, R. W., & Co.
Henry, T. & W. (Calcined)
Hill, A. S., & Sons
Washington Chemical Co.**MEASURING**Blyton, Astley & Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Graham, R. & Co. (Manfrs.)
Hill & Son
Jackson, T.
Raines & Co. & Warrick Bros.**MILK**Allen & Hanbury
Anderson & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Kepler's
Heaton, Squire & Francis
Moss, J., & Co.
Raines & Co.
Richardson, John, & Co. (Lei-
cester), Ltd.
Robinson & Co.**MARKING INKS**Bond, John (Crystal Palace)
(Ink and Pencils)**MEDICINE CHSTS**Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Day, Son, Hewitt (Veterinary)
Day & Sons (Veterinary)**MENTHOL**A 1 Menthol Depot (A. W.
Shirley, Proprietor)
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Christy, T., & Co.
Cocking & Co.
Duncan, Fuller & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hocking, Wilson & Co.
Tyrer, P. & Co.**MERCURIALS**Fuerst Bros.
Howards & Sons
May & Baker, Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co.**METH. SPIRITS, &c.**Boora & Son & Burroughs, J.
Harvey, J. & W., & Co.
Jones & Co.
Phillips, G., & Co.
Smith, S., & Co.**METHYLENE**

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MICROSCOPESDarton, F., & Co.
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Deacon, H. J. (Burgess)
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ter), Ltd. (Anastaline)
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Moss, J., & Co.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd.
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cester), Ltd.
Roberts & Co. (Jewelry)
Smith & Sons
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Southall Brothers & Barclay
Sutton, W., & Co.
Syme & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, Alfred, & Sons
Woolley, Sons & Co.
Wyeth, Jno., & Bro.
Zimmerman, A. & M.**PAPAIN**

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Preserv.)
Barclay & Sons, Ltd.
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Bow, Dr. (Liment)
Brookley, C. (Gout and Rheu.)
Chemists' Association, Ltd.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
Congreve, G. F.
Dr. Hebert
Edwards & Son
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Fassett & Johnson
Fleming (Powders)
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Hakkat, Sam (A.P. Push & Co.)
Holway (Pills and Oint.)
Hovenden & Sons
Lalor (Phosphodyne, &c.)
"Langli" Co.
March & Co.
May, Roberts & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons
Roberts & Co. (Foreign)
Rooke, R., Ltd.
Sequah, Ltd.
Sutton, W., & Co.
Wilson, A. (Hunter's Nerveine)**PEPPERMINT OIL**Bush, W. J., & Co.
Cocking & Co.
Stevenson & Howell**PEPSIN, &c.**Ammon & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Chassang & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Greiff, R. W., & Co.
Kuhn, B.
Newbery, F., & Sons (Inglavin)
Stern, G., & Co.
Warner & Co. (Inglavin)**PERFUMERY, FANCY SOAPS**Barclay & Sons, Ltd.
Bayley & Co. & Beaulieu Co.
Bleasdale & Co.
Blondeau & Cie. (Boehm, F.)
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Brooks, T. (Solid Perfumery)
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Bush, W., & Co.
Chemists' Association, Ltd.
Chesham & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Ewen, J., & Sons
Farina, J. M.
Grossmith, J., & Sons
Hovenden & Sons
Mulheux & Sons
Newbery, F., & Sons (Berdoes)
Pears, A. & S., Ltd.
Price's Patent Candle Co.
Rosen & Co.
Sainsbury, S. (Lav. Water)
Sando & Co. (Shirley, A. W.)
Sozio & Andrioli
Tidman & Son (Treat, R. C.)
Trenchard, H. P., Ltd.
Warrick Brothers
West, J. (Okl's Mena)
Woolley, Sons & Co. (Powder)
Wright, Layman & Umney**PEROX. OF HYDR.**Burton, W., & Sons
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Robbins & Co.**PETROLEUM**Allen & Hanbury
Barclay & Sons, Ltd.
Dee Oil Co., Ltd.
Fuerst Bros. (Jelly)
Grinley & Co. (Jelly)
Hartick & Co., Ltd.**PHARM. PREPS.**Allen & Hanbury
Anderson & Co.
Arthur & Co.
Barron, Harveys & Co.
Battley & Watte
Boehm, F.
Boeninger, C. F., & Mohne
Boulton, J., & Co., Ltd.
Budge & Martin
Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Chassang & Co.
Delacoe, Ch., & Co.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Ferre & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
George, W.
Giles, Schacht & Co.
Greiff, R. W., & Co.
Heaton, Squire & Francis
Hewlett & Son
Howards & Sons
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co.
Keith & Co. (Conc. Tinctures)
Lambert Pharmacal Co.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Moss, J., & Co.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd.
Potter & Clarke
Richardson, John, & Co. (Lei-
cester), Ltd.
Roberts & Co. (Jewelry)
Smith & Sons
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Southall Brothers & Barclay
Sutton, W., & Co.
Syme & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, Alfred, & Sons
Woolley, Sons & Co.
Wyeth, Jno., & Bro.
Zimmerman, A. & M.**PHOTOGRAPHIC**Artistic Photo Co.
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Blackfriars Photographic Co.
Bowright & Grey
Burton, T., & Co.
Fallowfield, J.
Fuerst Bros.
Greiff, R. W., & Co.
Houghton, G., & Sons
Howards & Sons (Chemicals)
Orme, J., & Co.
Perken, Son & Rayment
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, Alfred, & Sons
Zimmerman & Co.**PILL MACHINES**Toogood, W. (Coater)
Werner & Pfeiderer**PILLS (Coated, &c.)**Allen & Hanbury
Ampner's Apothecaries' Hall
Beecham, Thomas
Bronley, C. (Gout & Rheu.)
Burgess, E., Jun.
Clay, Dod & Co.
Davidson & Gray
Deacon, H. J.
Eade's Gout Pills
Evans, Sons & Co.
Harrold Phil Co.
Heaton, Squire & Francis
Hill, A. S., & Son (Holloway's)
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
McKesson & Robbins
Newbery, F., & Sons
Richardson, J., & Co., Ltd.
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Warner, W. R., & Co. (Coated)
Wyles & Co.

PLASTERS

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Evans, Sons & Co.
Johnson & Johnson
Sabary & Johnson
PODOPHYLLIN, &c.
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Bradley & Bourdais (Albatur)
Chancellor & Co.
Fletcher, Raybould
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.
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Townsend, J.

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Howards & Sons
Zimmermann, A. & M.

RENNET

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Greiff, H. W., & Co.

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Warne & Co.

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Burroughs Bros.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

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Smith, T. & H., & Co.

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Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co.
Fuerst Bros. | Kuhn, B.
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Tyrer, P.

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Medical School
Manchester Col. of Pharmacy
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Sheffield School of Pharmacy
South London School of
Pharmacy, Lim.
The School of Pharmacy
Westminster College

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Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.
Gerant, E., & Co.
Lynch & Co., Lim.
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Cook, E., & Co.
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Pears, A. & F., Lim.
Price, Napoleon, & Co.
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Evans, Sons & Co.
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Newbery, F., & Sons
Perken, Son & Rayment

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Wood, V.

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Day, Son & Hewitt
Elliman, Sons & Co.
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Battley & Watts
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Bush, W. J., & Co.
Clay, Dod & Co.
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Evans, Lescher & Webb
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Clarke
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
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Smith & Sons | Symes & Co.
Thompson & Capper
Walkers, Troke & Co.
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Woolley, Jas., Sons & Co.
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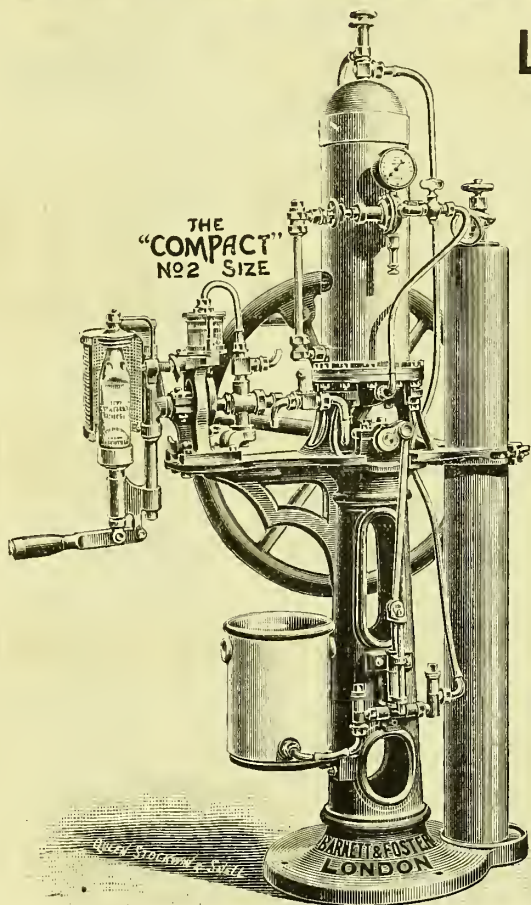
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ORIGINAL CASES OF 50 BOTTLES SUBJECT TO 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

SODA WATER MAKING

WITH
LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS.



THE
"COMPACT"
No. 2 SIZE

From Mr. A. THOMPSON, M.P.S., 98 High Street, Putney, S.W.

June 11, 1891.

I am more than satisfied with the "Compact" Machine, which answers my utmost requirements. I have nearly trebled my sale this last three weeks.

I find the waters produced by this Machine far better than I have been able to obtain from any one, being much more saturated with the gas, and the Syphons emptying themselves straight off, without shaking.

From Mr. C. E. WYATT, Chemist, Rochester.

December 16, 1892.

Replying to your inquiry as to "Compact" Soda Water Machine I can only say that I am satisfied with it and the work it does in every possible way. The aeration of the water is perfect, and my customers are now highly pleased with the quality of the goods.

I would also add that beyond the renewal of a few washers, no repairs of any kind have been required since I had it, some fifteen months since.

THE No. 2 "COMPACT" Machine

(AS SHOWN).

Producing capacity, by hand, 35 dozens per hour.

PRICE £48.

Or, if fitted for steam, 70 dozen per hour (with an extra filling machine).

NOTE.—Any kind of filling machine can be attached to the "Compact" Machines, EITHER for Syphons, Internal Stoppered, Cork, or Screw Bottles.

Iron Vessel containing an average of } 10s.
28 lbs. by weight of Liquefied Gas } each.

And has sufficient Gas to manufacture about 18 gross of highly-charged Soda Water (10-oz. Bottles), or double this quantity of splits.

These Machines occupy little space, and are ready for use immediately! They require no fixing! Are self-contained and produce soda water, lemonade, &c., of the highest class and greatest purity, at a minimum of cost.



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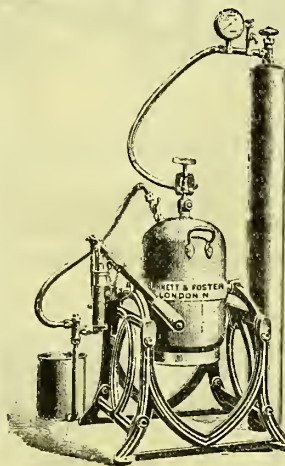
It is the Cheapest, Strongest, Hand-somest, and Best in the World.

Pure Block Tin Tops.

PRICE 1/6 EACH.

Nickel-plating Tops from 3d. each.
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Marking on Tops Free for orders of 250. Marking on Vases Free for orders of 1,000.

THE PORTABLE CYLINDER,



Portable Cylinder with Pump fitted to Rocker.

As here shown, is charged with plain filtered water while on the Rocker; the gas from the vessel is then slowly turned on, and the copper cylinder rocked backwards and forwards sharply so as to agitate or mix the water and gas together. When charged to the required pressure (about 110 lbs., shown by the pressure-gauge), it can be removed and attached to the Counter Fountain, or for a filling machine if desired.

Prices.

	£	s.	d.
Six-gallon Tinned Copper Cylinder	5	10	0
Cast-iron Rocker ..	1	2	6
Flexible Pipe, Pressure-gauge, Safety-valve, & Connections ..	3	3	0
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CARBONIC ACID GAS****FOR PRODUCING
MINERAL AND AERATED BEVERAGES
OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY.****FREE FROM MINERAL ACID AND OTHER IMPURITIES.****SOME OF ITS ADVANTAGES:—**

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No Mineral Acids to use	Freedom from atmospheric air	Saving in Driving Power
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No expensive machinery	Simple and cleanly to use	Saving in Materials
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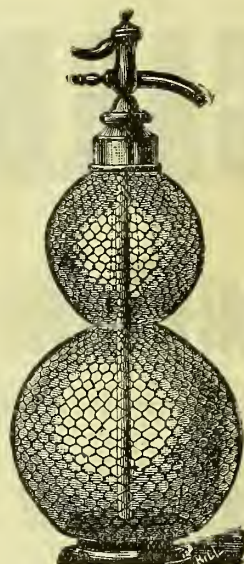
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1	2	3	4	5	8 pint.
5/6	8/2	7/	8/	9/11	15/8 each.

Including two funnels and stopper for charging.

All our Seltzogenes are manufactured on the well-known "Fevre" System, and each one is thoroughly tested before leaving the works.

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PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS

EUGENE GERAUT & CO.'S LATEST NEW PATENT SELTZOGENE

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For the immediate Preparation of Seltzer Water, Eau de Vichy,
Soda Water, Sparkling Lemonade, Aerated Waters, &c.



Finding so many complaints through the screws of Seltzogenes getting worn and Customers not screwing taps on tight enough, E. G. & Co. have patented the above improvement in their Seltzogenes, which differs materially from the numerous kinds that have from time to time been introduced, there being no screwing required, thus the machines cannot easily get out of order.

In place of Screw on Tap, there is a Clip, which is easily fastened to the Seltzogene, any Child being able to Screw the little Key at Top, and making perfectly Air-tight the Apparatus.

**WEAR AND WORKING GUARANTEED.
NO MORE SCREWING REQUIRED. TAP
CANNOT GET CORRODED.**

CONTRACTORS TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

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Seltzogenes and Gazogenes Repaired.

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ADVANTAGES.

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Easy Cleaning and Sterilization.
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Cordially invite all Chemists to
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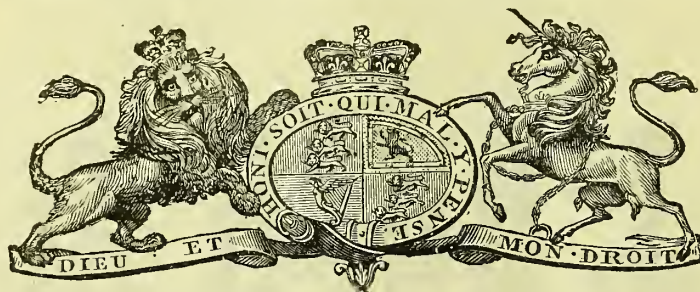
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- IDRIS SODA WATER.** Brilliant, Pungent, and Sparkling.
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THE
MILD FORM
WITH
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Recommended in anæmic conditions where Iron and Arsenic are indicated. "LEVICO" WATER does not blacken the faces nor injure the teeth. The Iron contained in it is thus proved to be *thoroughly* assimilated in the blood.

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"THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST"
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"The Most Esteemed of All."

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YORKSHIRE RELISH.

Most Delicious Sauce in the World. Bottles, 6d., 1s., & 2s. each

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The Best in the World. 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. Tins.

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One 6d. Tin is equal to 25 eggs. In 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., and 5s. Tins.

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Delicious Custards without Eggs. In Boxes, 2d., 6d., & 1s. each.

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WORCESTER, READING, HARVIE, YORKSHIRE, AND "BOROUGH" KETCHUP.

SILVER MEDAL.

	Per gross.	Extra Quality.		Per gross.	Extra Quality.
14 Sample Bottles, dozen parcels	5/3	6/3	1 Bottles, flat or round, reputed 1 pints	16/-	26/-
" " 1-gross boxes	5/8	6/8	" " 1 pints	26/-	38/-
14, Glass " dozen parcels	6/6	8/6	1 Pint Imperial, round stoppered bottles	58/-	12/-
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ROYAL CAFE SAUCE, a Rich Fruity & Exquisite Flavour.

Square Glass Stoppered Bottles, containing nearly 1/2 pint Imperial, 42/- per gross. Sample Bottles at 7/- per Gross.

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THE GUARANTEED PRODUCT OF PRIME OX BEEF.

WHOLESALE PRICE—
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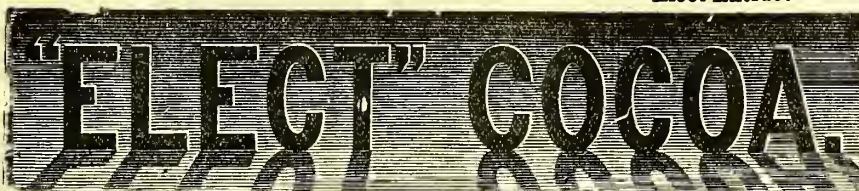
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50 times more Nourishing than Meat Extract or Beef Tea.

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The "MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR"—
"Certainly this preparation is of delicate flavour . . . It is perfectly soluble . . . the small quantity required for the immediate production of a cup of excellent cocoa will ensure for the 'Elect Extract' a favourable reception at the hands of persons of weak digestion, and all who prefer this wholesome beverage to tea and coffee."



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"Rowntree's Cocoa Extract is one of the best. Its flavour and aroma are good. Cocoa thus prepared is one of the most digestible articles of food."

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ROBINSON'S LIEBIG'S BEEF WINE.

Composed of Liebig's Extract of Beef, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

REPORT ON BEEF WINES.

From the results of my Analyses of various Beef Wines I have had occasion to examine, none have equalled as regards strength, purity of ingredients, and (of no less importance) the skillful and judicious manner in which the respective ingredients have been proportioned and combined, the Liebig's Beef Wine manufactured by Mr. B. Robinson, of Pendleton, Manchester.

It is in every sense a reliable preparation, embodying in a pleasing and palatable form all the acknowledged medicinal and nutritive properties pertaining to Liebig's Extract of Meat, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

WILLIAM ELBORNE, F.C.S., F.L.S.,

Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Owens College, Manchester (Victoria University).
December 15, 1888

Introduced 1855.]

ROBINSON'S CONCENTRATED WATERS.

[Introduced 1855.]

One Ounce of these Waters added to Forty Ounces of Distilled Water forms a clear Medicated Water (without filtering), similar in every respect to those prepared according to the directions of the British Pharmacopoeia, and free from all Chemical Impurity. They will keep good any length of time in any climate.



Aqua Anethi, Concent., 4/ lb.	Aqua Cinnamon. Ver. Concent., 6/ lb.	Aqua Peppermint, Concent., 4/ lb.	Aqua Pimento, Concent., 4/ lb.
" Anisi " 4/ "	" Cassia " 4/ "	" Mentha. Pip. " 4/ "	" Rosa " 3/6 "
" Camphora " 4/ "	" Flor. Aurant. " 8/6 "	" Ang. " 6/ "	" Rosa Virgata " 10/6 "
" Carui " 4/ "	" Flor. Sambuci " 8/6 "	" Viridi. " 4/ "	

The above are put up in Bottles of 1 lb. or 1 lb. and upwards, each of which has the Inventor's Protection Label over Glass.
From the LANCET, July 15, 1882:—"CONCENTRATED WATERS (Robinson's, Pendleton, Manchester).—Among the samples sent to us we find Aq. Anethi, Anisi, Cinnamon. Ver., Rosa, and some dozen of others. Diluted with forty parts of water they form the ordinary waters of the Pharmacopoeia. They are excellent in quality, and will be very useful, especially in country practice."
Wholesale Agents: ELBORNE & CO., London, and most Provincial Wholesale Druggists. PREPARED BY THE INVENTOR: B. ROBINSON, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, DISTILLER, AND BREWER OF BRITISH WINES, MANCHESTER.

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We have for some time past prepared, at the request of several physicians, various pharmaceutical products of the sheep's fresh Thyroid Gland for trial in clinical practice; and we are informed by them that the administration of Thyroid Gland "Tabloids" is preferable to the method of feeding with the crude glands or the extracts. These "Tabloids" are not prepared with extractive substances, but consist of the dried gland, each "Tabloid" being equivalent to five grains of the fresh moist lobe.

The Glands (each attached to a section of the trachea) are delivered to us within three hours of the animal being slaughtered; they are carefully dissected, sliced, and examined for cysts and other morbid formations, all diseased lobes being discarded. The Glands are carefully dried at a very low temperature; they are then pulverised, and compressed lightly into "Tabloids."

Competent physiologists inform us that as the active substances may be either ferments, globulins, or albumoses, our "Tabloids," being made of the entire glandular substance, should prove eminently satisfactory.

R "Tabloid" Thyroid Gl., 5 gr. (B., W. & Co.).

The advantages of the Thyroid Gland "Tabloids" are:—1. They contain all the active principles. 2. They keep perfectly in any climate. 3. The uniform dose may be regularly administered. 4. The "Tabloids" are easily and agreeably taken by children and fastidious patients.

We have supplied preparations of the Thyroid Gland for clinical trial in liquid, powder, and "Tabloid" forms, and are assured that the "Tabloids" possess distinct and unique advantages over any other method of thyroid medication.

The doses best given, according to published reports, are from one-half to an entire lobe of the average sheep's thyroid gland, equivalent to from six to twelve "Tabloids" per diem—i.e., two to four "Tabloids" three times daily. They may be swallowed entire with water or other fluid, and they may be also given in all fluid foods.

Thyroid Gland "Tabloids" 5 gr. (B., W. & Co.), are supplied to the Trade in bottles of 100 at 24/- per dozen.

FOR THYROID MEDICATION IN THE TREATMENT OF

Myxœdema, Sporadic Cretinism, Goitre,

And other ALLIED DISEASES, see the following Literature:—

Dr. VESALE ("Cubatt. f. d. Med. Wiss.," 1891, 174): TREATMENT OF DOGS AFTER THYROIDECTOMY.

Dr. R. MURRAY ("Brit. Med. Journal," 1891, ii, 797): TREATMENT OF MYXŒDEMA.

Dr. M. MURLEN ("Yearbook of Treatment," 1891, 219): THYROID GRAFTING IN MYXŒDEMA.

Mr. HURRY FENWICK ("Brit. Med. Journal," 1891, ii, 797): DIURETIC ACTION OF THYROID GLANDS.

Dr. HECTOR MACKENZIE ("Brit. Med. Journal," 1893): TREATMENT OF MYXŒDEMA.

Vide Report of Edinburgh Medico-Chirurgical Society: CASES OF MYXŒDEMA AND PSORIASIS (Dr. BYROM BRAMWELL), MYXŒDEMA (Mrs. A. F. DAVIES, LUNDIE, and MURRAY), SPORADIC CRETINISM (Dr. JOHN THOMSON) SUCCESSFULLY TREATED WITH THYROID GLANDS. ("Brit. Med. Journal," Feb. 25, 1893.)

REVIEW OF THE SUBJECT. By Dr. P. WATSON WILLIAMS ("Medical Annual for 1893," Section for New Treatment, just issued).

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ORANGE WINE

Of Finest Flavour and Quality, and specially suitable for the Preparation of Orange Quinine Wine.

PURE ORANGE WINE

(VINUM AURANTII, B.P.), prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopœia.

MOST SUITABLE BASIS FOR QUININE AND OTHER MEDICATED WINES.

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PASCALL'S GOLDEN MALTEX

PATENTED.

Contains 25% of Allen & Hanburys' Extract of Malt.

A NOVEL CONFECTION.

Delicious Flavour. Brilliant & Attractive Appearance.

SELLS AT SIGHT.

Vide Dr. Tanner's Report, and *The Chemist and Druggist*, April 20th.

1/- Bottles, 9/- per dozen; 1-lb. Bottles, 18/- per dozen
and in 2-lb. and 4-lb. Bottles, 1/4 per lb.

HANDBILLS POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

OF ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES OR OF THE MANUFACTURER, [1]

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'LANOLIN'

CAUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Action "Benno Jaffé and Darmstaedter Lanolin Fabrik v. Richardson, 1892, B. No. 825," has been commenced in the Chancery Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, asking for an Injunction to restrain the Defendants in the said Action from an alleged Infringement of the

'Lanolin' Patent, No. 4,992 of A.D. 1882, of which Patent the Plaintiffs in the same Action are proprietors, and for other relief, and such Action is now pending.

All persons are cautioned against infringing the above-mentioned Patent.

(Signed) J. H. JOHNSON, SON & ELLIS,

47 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London,

Solicitors for BENNO JAFFÉ & DARMSTAEDTER, LANOLIN FABRIK,

The Proprietors of the above-mentioned Patent.

BLYTON, ASTLEY

T. B. BLYTON, Ph. Chemist

F. A. ASTLEY, Ph. Chemist

& CO.**MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,
MANCHESTER.**

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Recommends itself Instantly

**AS THE CHEAPEST, CLEANEST, MOST COMPACT
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Against Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Influenza, and Cholera and other Infectious Diseases

EVER INTRODUCED TO THE PUBLIC.

Carried in the Vest Pocket without any inconvenience.

The want for this article requires no creating so long as Infectious Diseases exist.

It is a necessity in every City, Town, and Village in the United Kingdom.

In Boxes holding 1 gross, 8/- net.

THE KEPLER EXTRACT OF MALT TAKEN AS A STANDARD IN THE COMPARATIVE ESTIMATION OF MALT EXTRACTS.

In the December (1892) number of Helbing's *Pharmacological Record* will be found a very elaborate and instructive account of an inquiry by Mr. H. Helbing, F.C.S., and Dr. F. W. Passmore into the constituents of Malt Extracts, and comparative statements as to the characteristics of the various brands examined. They give the results of their investigations under the following heads:—

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Colour and Consistency. | C. Percentage of Water. | E. Diastase. |
| B. Odour and Flavour. | D. Acidity and Iodine Absorption. | F. Saccharine Constituents. |
| | G. Inorganic Constituents. | |

And how does the KEPLER come out after this severe test? Well, we are content to quote simply from the Authors' own conclusion, which reads:—

"The comparison shows that the Kepler Extract of Malt is an excellent preparation, which, although closely approached by other products in one or the other respect, asserts its great superiority when all the factors are taken into consideration."

It will be a matter of some interest to Pharmacists, especially, to learn that the authors propose a Pharmacopœial Standard for Malt Extract, so as to have a check upon inferior preparations. The proposed tests are:—



Extractum Malti.

A thick pale brown syrup of pleasant malty flavour and odour, free from any musty character, and soluble in water with slight opalescence. 100 grains dried carefully below 212° F. (100° C.) until constant, do not weigh less than 70 grains. 10 grains of arrowroot or potato starch made into a mucilage with 1,000 grain-measures of water and intimately mixed with 10 grains extract diluted with 200 grain-measures of water, do not give any blue coloration with one drop of volumetric solution of iodine after digestion for 15 minutes at 104-107° F. (40-42° C.). 200 grains incinerated do not leave more than 3 grains of a white residue, soluble in dilute hydrochloric acid, the solution giving a copious precipitate with magnesium chloride and ammonia.

The Kepler Extract of Malt will easily answer these requirements, and it is no mean satisfaction to know that its superior qualities and characteristics have been acknowledged by experts to be sufficiently pronounced to deserve the honour of being a basis for the proposed Pharmacopœial Standard.

Supplied to the Trade in $\frac{3}{4}$ -lb. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. bottles at 20/- and 36/- per doz.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

LONDON—
Snow Hill Buildings.

NEW YORK—
82-84 Fulton Street.

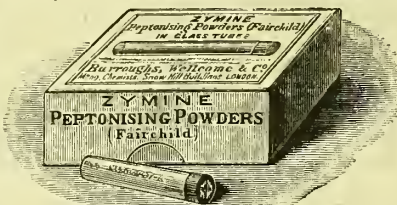
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ZYMINE PEPTONISING POWDERS (Fairchild)

Are PURE, PALATABLE, and PERFECTLY UTILISED by the human economy.

Zymine is rightly considered by the best authorities as one of the greatest advances in modern medicine. It affords to the Physician a natural and most effective means for the treatment of *dyspepsia*. It is the *only* therapeutic resource in many forms of intestinal indigestion and in occlusion of the pancreatic duct. It is the only means for satisfactorily predigesting all kinds of food, to be administered fresh and palatable. It does for the digestive functions what they cannot do for themselves. It has proved the greatest boon in infantile dietetics, for it



Zymine Peptonising Powders (Fairchild) are supplied to the Trade in boxes of 12 tubes at 14/- per dozen boxes. Each tube contains the proper quantities of Zymine and Alkali to completely digest a pint of milk. A booklet of directions for peptonising foods is supplied with each box.

renders the thick cheesy curd of cow's milk perfectly soluble, and enables the most weakly to take farina with impunity.

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AWARDS AND

APPOINTMENTS

TO DATE:

Diploma d'Honneur, Rosendaal, 1891. Diploma Royal Naval Exhibition, 1891.
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"The water mixes well with wines and spirits, the peculiar softness which the natural gas lends to the taste rendering it admirably adapted for the purpose."—*The Lancet*, 1891.

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AS AN OFFICIAL JOURNAL

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is supplied regularly to every member of the following Societies:—PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND, SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, MIDLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND, CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND, OTAGO PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA, and TASMANIAN PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

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COLONIAL TRADE.

WE have recently revised our foreign registers from special advices, and we intend to send a copy of the issue of April 29 to every non-subscribing chemist and dealer in druggists' goods whose name is on our lists (and we believe our manuscript directory is as nearly complete as possible), in South Africa, India, China, Japan, and the Straits Settlements, and throughout the West Indies.

We think wholesale and manufacturing firms willing to cultivate business in the countries named will do well to take advantage of the valuable opportunity thus offered.

The special circulation named will be, of course, in addition to our regular large subscription issue in the United Kingdom and abroad. For tariff, &c., apply to the publisher of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

SUGAR OF MILK is made in two factories only in the United States. One in Chester County, Pa., produces about 15 cwt. per day.

Summary.

A PAGE of personal notes is one of the features in this week's issue.

THE London County Council is to expend about 37,000*l.* in chemicals for the purification of sewage.

A NICE chemist has complained to our French correspondent that English visitors there send to London for their medicines.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC exhibition was opened at the Crystal Palace this week. Few of the leading makers of apparatus are exhibiting.

A GREENWICH chemist is the first to be fined under the Shop-hours Act in respect to a message-boy. The Magistrate said the case was not a bad one.

A BOY of 16 has died at Plymouth from poisoning by homœopathic belladonna. The Coroner stated at the inquest that the preparation should be labelled "Poison."

A SURGEON who keeps open shop in Edinburgh has been fined, under the Pharmacy Act, for selling chloroform without properly labelling it. His assistant was admonished.

FROM a note in our French correspondence it will be seen that M. Vignon finds in the preparation of sublimate cotton that there is much decomposition of the mercuric chloride into oxychloride.

OWING to the incidence of the Pharmaceutical examinations the number of competitors in the "Corner for Students" this month has fallen to 60. There has been a smart contest, nevertheless.

THE Edinburgh chemists have laid their complaints concerning the administration of the Medicine-stamp Acts before Lord Wolmer. A report of an interview with him is published in our "Scotch News."

IN an action brought by a firm of shop-fitters against a chemist at Tunbridge Wells, the latter claimed for loss of profit in consequence of alleged delay in finishing the work. The chemist's claim was not allowed.

THE winter meetings of the Pharmaceutical Society were concluded on Wednesday evening with a popular lecture by Professor Green on insectivorous, parasitic, and other plants illustrating eccentricities of nutrition.

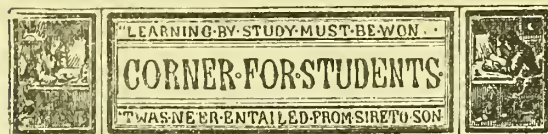
AT the Glamorganshire Quarter Sessions the Court has found, in an appeal case, that alum in baking-powder is injurious, and the conviction of a vendor under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act has consequently been maintained.

OUR French correspondent gives particulars of a banquet to a centenarian doctor at Havre. The old gentleman's father lived to be 108, and he himself feels quite in a condition long to attend the needs of suffering humanity.

AT the meeting of the London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, on Monday, a paper was read which showed that Australian bismuth contains extraordinary quantities of gold and silver. The American and German contain much less. An interesting paper on the production of alkali in Russia was also read.

THE Irish Pharmaceutical Council, at their April meeting, reported this week, discussed a fine point respecting the certificates of candidates for examination; a motion in respect to the Home Rule Bill, which had been placed on the agenda by the President, was withdrawn in accordance with the general desire of the Council.

MR. BARNARD S. PROCTOR and Mr. C. C. Bell discuss in our Correspondence section the definition of the term "dispensing" as it is used in the Pharmacy Act. A warm defence of the Jewish pharmacists in Russia, suggested by a possibly ambiguous phrase used in an editorial article last week, will also be read with interest. Mr. Geddes defends an advertisement which has been criticised, and Mr. Johnstone continues his personal quarrel with the Institute of Chemistry.



CONDUCTED BY RICHARD J. MOSS, F.C.S., F.I.C.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

THE subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis will be a mixture of not more than three salts. It is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents must be detected, and proof must be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture (accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Wednesday, April 19, and the samples will be forwarded immediately. It should be understood that in this, as in other competitions, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST recognises no distinction of sex.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, April 29. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected; in this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts of which the mixture is composed.

REPORTS.

The mixture of salts issued for analysis last month consisted of 60 parts of ferrous sulphate, 25 parts of chrome alum, and 15 parts of ammonium nitrate. The calculated composition of this mixture is:—

Fe	12.09
Cr	2.62
K	1.96
NH ₄	3.37
SO ₄	30.33
NO ₃	11.63
H ₂ O	38.01
	100.00

Packets of the mixture of salts for analysis were sent to 60 students, and 39 reports were received. The failures in the detection of the several constituents were: Iron, 1 student detected a trace only; chromium, 6; potassium, 6; ammonium, 11; sulphuric radicle, 0; nitric radicle, 11. Seventeen substances not contained in the mixture—eight metals, and nine acid radicles—were reported present, so that the errors in this exercise were to a large extent cases of mistaken identity.

In this case there was a rather large quantity of iron to be precipitated, and some of the reports show clearly that proper steps were not taken to convert the iron into the ferric state before adding ammonium hydrate as a group-reagent. It would appear, too, that this reagent was too sparingly used, with the result that iron appeared in the wrong place, and was mistaken for nickel or cobalt. The precaution to be observed to prevent such an error is a very simple one, and is referred to in our notes to correspondents: it should never be neglected.

Although the quantity of ammonium nitrate in the mixture of salts appears small, it was in reality rather large, as the salt was anhydrous, whereas the other two salts contained large quantities of water of crystallisation. Upwards of 3 per cent of ammonium ought to be detected in such a

mixture with case and certainty: one-tenth of the quantity would give positive evidence of its presence, with reasonable care. Some of our correspondents did not even test the mixture for ammonium; others employed a very rough test—the boiling of a portion of the mixture with a caustic alkali. Through carelessness this test may be made almost useless; a large quantity of the solution of caustic alkali is employed, and the ammonium liberated is in the presence of so much liquid that it is only slowly disengaged, and thus escapes detection. On the other hand, very little caustic alkali may be used, heat applied, and the ammonia rapidly volatilised before any attempt is made to identify it. The use of calcium hydrate affords a much more satisfactory test. The best way of proceeding is to mix the solid under examination with about twice its bulk of dry calcium hydrate in a watch-glass, add very little water—just enough to moisten the mixture, but barely enough to make a pasty mass of it. The watch-glass should then be covered with a glass to the under-side of which adheres a small piece of moistened red litmus-paper or turmeric-paper. If an ammonium compound is present the test-paper will change colour. A slight application of heat makes the test more sensitive.

PRIZES.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to

H. BOWDEN, Gorsefield, Patricroft, Manchester.

The Second Prize has been awarded to

W. H. WAIND, 23 Cromwell Place, South Kensington.

Marks Awarded for Analyses:—

H. Bowden (1st prize)	100	Herbert	84
W. H. Wind (2nd prize)	99	Rouman	83
Phœnix	98	H. Tinker	82
Iodic Hydrarg.	97	H. T.	80
Quidam	97	Sylvine	76
H. F.	96	Tyro	73
Some Day	94	M. M.	71
E. C. Angel	93	Oxymuriate	70
H. McL. R.	93	Cono	70
Timothy	93	Campanulate	68
F. E. A. Tunbridge	92	Cortex	68
J. G. Owen	91	Victory	66
F. W. G.	90	P. M. P.	64
Analuo	90	R. B. Carnegie	62
Orexin	89	E. H. Newman	60
Cymro	88	Mare Ditat, Rosa Decorat	58
Pepsine	87	Verdant Green	55
Fit Via Vi.	86	Cave Adsum	50
P. Harris	85	Vulcan	40
Ornum	85		

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Prizes.—The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher, naming the book they select, and stating how they wish it forwarded.

Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half a guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as second prize.

Note.—All communications should include the names and addresses of the writers.

SOME DAY.—Group III., as you call it, is often separated with advantage into two groups, but under certain conditions the separation of the metals is very incomplete. Some of the hydrates have a strong tendency to carry with them the hydrates of other metals, which, if differently associated, would not be precipitated as hydrates. On this point consult Fresenius's "Qualitative Analysis."

H. McL. R.—If you test the sodium carbonate you used to boil the powder with you will probably find it is not free from chloride.

F. W. G.—In a mixture such as you were dealing with you may have very complicated changes when it is heated: it may be very difficult to recognise the constituents of the mixture of gases and vapours evolved. At an early stage in the heating nitric acid and some of the lower oxides of nitrogen were given off. Having boiled a portion of the powder with sodium carbonate you say you neutralised a portion of the solution with

ammonia. This must have been a difficult operation considering it was alkaline to begin with. The precipitate which appeared on subsequently adding silver nitrate was, no doubt, silver carbonate.

ANALYST.—You do not say whether the precipitate of aluminium hydrate was large or small in quantity. Sodium hydrate often contains considerable traces of aluminium as an impurity.

OREXIN.—It is impossible to say what the black silver precipitate was due to, as you did not give sufficient information about the solution from which you obtained it.

CYMO.—The white precipitate produced by calcium chloride, and which you mistook for oxalate, was calcium sulphate. Had an oxalate been present the oxalic radicle would have been precipitated in combination with iron when you added ammonia to the solution.

FIT VIA VI.—You observed a "smell of acid" when the powder was heated. This description is somewhat vague. See remarks to F. W. G.

ORNUM.—See remarks to "Analyst."

HERBERT.—You employ the symbol P to represent potassium. This is inconvenient, because it is universally used to represent phosphorus. Borax-bead reactions are very useful, but in examining mixtures you must remember that the effects produced by one metal may be entirely altered or altogether concealed in the presence of another.

ROUMAN.—Are you sure you are not colour-blind? The colour produced on adding iron salts, ammonia, and hydrochloric acid to the aqueous solution could not be regarded as Prussian blue.

H. TINKER.—You must not omit to send your address. You forget that a salt of ammonia might be present.

H. T.—The ferrous-sulphate test gave a very distinct brown ring. You must practise this test, or you will not succeed.

SYLVINE.—Though boiling the powder with potash was a very rough test for ammonium, the quantity of ammonia evolved was large enough to be readily detected in this way.

TYRO.—Your examination for acids was very superficial; in fact, you confined yourself to the proof of the presence of two. All the other acids of ordinary occurrence should have been proved absent.

OXYMURIATE.—Another student from the same town sent a report very like yours, and with the same errors.

CONO.—See remarks to "Oxymuriate."

CAMPANULATE.—You will find it instructive to prepare a solution containing about 10 grains of ammonium nitrate to 1 oz. of water, and to try if you can detect the two constituents of the salt; if you can, dilute the solution with an equal quantity of water, and examine it again, until you reach the limit of sensitiveness of the reactions employed.

CORTEN.—You forgot to look for ammonium. A preliminary examination of the substance, including some of the chief blowpipe-tests, and experiments on the effects of heat under various conditions, should not be omitted.

P. M. P.—Chromium was so easily detected that few of our correspondents failed to find it in the preliminary examination. It was detected by heating the powder with sodium carbonate and nitrate, or by the borax-bead coloration.

E. H. NEWMAN.—You did not oxidise the ferrous salt before the addition of ammonium hydrate, and it would appear that you did not use enough of this reagent, and omitted to warm the solution, so that you obtained a very imperfect precipitation of the iron and chromium; hence the black precipitate on the addition of ammonium sulphide to the filtrate.

MAIRE DITAT, ROSA DEGRAT.—You failed in those tests which require most experimental skill. See remarks to "Campanulate."

CAVE ADSEM.—You were nearly correct in your results; but we can only give you half-marks, as you omitted a detailed report.

VULCAN.—You did not make proper use of your group-reagents. To ensure that a reagent has been employed in sufficient quantity, always add a few drops more to the filtrate supposed to contain it in excess; if a further precipitation takes place, it shows that enough of the reagent was not used originally, and more must be added.

English News.

The Editor is obliged to correspondents who send local newspapers containing items of interest to the trade. He will be further obliged if such paragraphs be marked in all cases.

Carbolic-acid Poisonings.

On Thursday evening last week a dock labourer named John Fulton, aged 33 years, residing at 22 Caradoc Street, Seaforth, was removed to the Bootle Borough Hospital suffering from the effects of carbolic poisoning, and expired shortly after admittance. Deceased some years ago hurt his head, and, since that time, when he took drink it made him quite demented, and he had been drinking heavily during the holidays. There was a bottle of carbolic acid in the house. On

Thursday he went to the house of a neighbour, who thought he was drunk, as he was foaming from the mouth. There was a strong smell of carbolic acid, and she informed the police, who had him removed to the hospital, where he died, as stated. At the inquest, held on Saturday last, evidence was adduced to show that deceased had taken the carbolic acid in mistake for whisky, and a verdict in accordance with the evidence was returned.

Frederick Pearce, aged 29, an engineer, of Hall Place, Edgware Road, after a quarrel with his sweetheart, took carbolic acid. The deceased had tried to throw his sweetheart over the parapet at London Bridge, and had written a rather rambling statement which he had left in his box. At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst mentally deranged.

Laudanum Poisoning.

At Dorchester, Edward P. Watts, chemist and druggist, was found dead in bed on Sunday of last week, a glass containing laudanum being found on his dressing-table. The *post-mortem* examination revealed that deceased had died from narcotic poisoning. An assistant, named Hawkins, deposed that Mr. Watts told him he had recently lost large sums of money, mentioning particularly 1,100*l.* and 1,500*l.* Several witnesses having proved that deceased was in the habit of taking narcotics, a verdict of death from misadventure was returned.

Tar Solution in the Soup.

A sensational revelation was made in connection with a complimentary luncheon given to the Corporation of Cardiff, last week. Just as the festivities were commencing, it was discovered that nearly a bottleful of tar solution had been put into the soup instead of ordinary browning. A fresh quantity had to be obtained from a neighbouring hotel, and though the delay was much commented on at the time, none of the guests appeared to have had the slightest inkling as to the cause. The luncheon caterer subsequently explained that whilst he was absent in London a servant purchased some solution of tar for disinfecting purposes, and this was inadvertently put into the cook's browning-bottle, and the mistake was only discovered when a few drops of it were added to the soup, which immediately turned into a whitish colour, effervesced, and emitted a rather offensive odour.

An Overdose of Belladonna.

James Frederick Willeox, a watchmaker, of Portsmouth, and his wife, were firm believers in homœopathic remedies. Their son James George, aged 16, who used to assist his father in the business, had had a severe attack of influenza, which left him extremely weak. About three weeks ago the lad was taken with severe attacks of headache accompanied with vomiting. To relieve this headache he was given belladonna, about three drops diluted for a dose. Sickness continued, and subsequently a dose of castor oil was administered. The lad also took a number of other homœopathic medicines, doses of which his mother measured out according to the medical books which she studied. He got very weak, and seeing that he got no better, Dr. W. Green was sent for. He asked what medicines had been administered, and was told of a number of drugs which had been given him. He treated him for belladonna-poisoning, as his appearance was consistent with that view. The lad died on Tuesday of last week from exhaustion, and Dr. Green, on making a *post-mortem* examination, came to the conclusion that he had been poisoned by belladonna. At the inquest, which was held on April 7, the Coroner said it was one of the first cases of the kind he had had. These medicines were used by a large section of the public, who had implicit belief in their curative powers. He found that according to the Poisons Act belladonna was a poison, and he thought it should be clearly labelled as such. Mrs. Willeox, who administered the belladonna to her son, was undoubtedly under a misapprehension as to the exact quantity. The parents had acted for the best, as they were thorough believers in the curing-properties of the medicines. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased had died from an accidental overdose of belladonna.

A Medical Printers' Provident Fund.

The ninth annual report of the provident fund in connection with Mr. James Townshend's medical-printing works at

Exeter has been sent to us. It is maintained by a subscription of 1*d.* per week from every employé earning 7*s.* 6*d.* per week and over, and $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per week from the others. Subscribers are entitled to sick-pay at the rate of 5*s.* a week in case of illness, or 2*s.* 6*d.* a week for those who subscribe $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per week. Last year the subscriptions amounted to over 60*l.*, and the sick-pay to 37*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* A 5*l.* subscription to the Hospital Saturday fund was also contributed.

Committal of a Chemist.

Edward Cavel Kavanagh, 54, chemist, of Trinity Square, Borough, who was before the North London Magistrate last week on a charge of indecent behaviour in Victoria Park, was again before Mr. Lane, Q.C., on Friday last, when the prisoner severely cross-examined the principal witness against him—Mr. Beddow, disinfectant-manufacturer, of Burdett Road, Bow. The latter denied that he was connected with any society for the suppression of vice, or for the protection of women and children, or that he got a premium on conviction; he further denied that he did this for the sake of advertisement. His sole object was the public good; in fact, he would rather have forfeited 10*l.* than lose his time in coming to court.

The Prisoner (to Mr. Beddow): You are not in the list as a chemical-manufacturer.

Mr. Beddow: I did not say I was a chemical-manufacturer. I make disinfectants.

The prisoner called his son (15 years of age) to deny that he did more than play with the little girls. The Magistrate thought differently. He told the prisoner he did not believe he went to Victoria Park with any intention of acting as he was charged with doing. He believed that playing with the children betrayed him into indecent conduct.

The Prisoner: This simply means ruin to me.

Mr. Lane: I cannot help that. The evidence is all against you. It was singularly indiscreet on your part to have anything to do with the children at all. You are committed for trial. And you may have bail—yourself in 30*l.*, and one surety in 15*l.*

The Wednesday Half-holiday.

The following chemists of Ashford (Kent) have decided to close their establishments at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoons during the summer months:—Messrs. Brothers and Reeve, W. P. Forth, J. Ingall, C. T. White, and F. W. Stedman.

Dr. Cameron's Food and Drugs Bill.

At the Islington Vestry, on April 7, the Public Health Committee brought up a report, stating "it had had under consideration Dr. Cameron's Bill to amend the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, and the Margarine Act, 1887, and also a report upon the Bill from the Vestry's public analyst." The committee was of opinion that the Bill, while affording additional facilities to the retailer to avoid conviction, wholly fails to secure the conviction of the wholesale dealer, and recommended the Vestry to petition against it. The adoption of the report having been moved, Mr. J. Williams moved, as an amendment, "that the Vestry should petition Parliament in favour of the second reading of the Bill, on the understanding that the said Bill should afterwards be referred to a Select Committee." It was promoted in the interest of the small shopkeepers, who were not in a position to demand a written warranty from the wholesale dealers. The little wholesale man was the person who sold adulterated articles, and the poor shopkeeper was a tool in his hands. They wanted to annihilate the small wholesale traders, for the big firms would not risk their reputation by resorting to adulteration.

Mr. A. Williams seconded the amendment, but after a good deal of discussion it was put and lost, nine voting for and twenty-seven against it. The original motion was then carried.

Poisoned by Chloral Hydrate.

An inquest was held at Durham last week, by Mr. Graham, Coroner, respecting the death of a youth 16½ years of age, the son of Dr. McDowall, of Morpeth, who had been found unconscious at the riverside a few days previously. A bottle labelled "Sulphonal" was by his side and two letters. He was taken to the hospital, but died the next day. Mr. S. W. Plummer, M.B., who attended him at the hospital, said the cause of death was failure of the heart's action, accompanied

by œdema of the lungs during the coma produced by a poisonous dose of chloral hydrate. He was unable to give any estimate as to the quantity of the drug the deceased took, but it must have been very large.

The Coroner: The bottle did not originally contain the chloral hydrate, then?

Witness: No; the drug it was used for was also a sleeping-draught, and was made up in compressed tablets.

In answer to the Coroner, witness further added that there was nothing to show what quantity of the drug had been in the bottle. He did not think any chemist who knew his business would sell chloral hydrate to a young man of McDowall's age. Some chemists would not sell it to a young man like him without the doctor's prescription.

The Foreman asked if the bottle itself would give any clue as to where the drug was obtained.

Witness replied that it did not. There were hundreds of such bottles used, and a different poison had been put into this bottle.

The Coroner: It is just the same as when a poison is put into a beer-bottle. In the latter case there is no way of finding out who sold the poison.

It appeared from other evidence that the youth had been to the University Matriculation Examination, and had failed to pass it. He had been very anxious about it, and when shown the list, and discovering that he was not one of the successful candidates, he remarked despondently, "That will do for me; I'm off."

The jury found that he committed suicide whilst temporarily in an unsound state of mind.

The L.C.C.'s Chemical Bill.

At the weekly meeting of the London County Council on Tuesday the annual financial statement was presented, including the estimated amount required during the coming municipal year for chemicals. The following is the list:—Barking Outfall.—Lime: Four grains per gallon on 130,000,000 gallons (including storm-water)—12,000 tons, at 16*s.* per ton, 9,600*l.* Iron: One grain per gallon on above quantity—3,000 tons, at 30*s.* per ton, 4,500*l.* Manganate of Soda: One grain per gallon on above quantity during 90 days—375 tons, at 16*l.* per ton, 6,000*l.* Sulphuric acid: One grain per gallon on above quantity during 90 days—375 tons, at 1*l.* 14*s.* per ton, 637*l.*—20,737*l.*; less manganate of soda in stock—121 tons, at 16*l.* per ton, 1,936*l.*—18,801*l.*, say 18,800*l.* Crossness Outfall.—Lime: Four grains per gallon on 100,000,000 gallons (including storm-water)—9,311 tons, at 16*s.* per ton, 7,449*l.* Iron: One grain per gallon on above quantity—2,328 tons, at 30*s.* per ton, 3,492*l.* Manganate of Soda: One grain per gallon on above quantity during 90 days—287 tons, at 16*l.* per ton, 4,592*l.* Sulphuric Acid: One grain per gallon on above quantity during 90 days—287 tons, at 34*s.* per ton, 488*l.*—16,021*l.*; less manganate of soda in stock—7 tons, at 16*l.* per ton, 112*l.*—15,909*l.*, say 15,910*l.* Sewerage and Drainage (storm overflows).—Manganate of Soda: 170 tons, at 16*l.* per ton, 2,720*l.* Sulphuric Acid: 170 tons, at 34*s.* per ton, 289*l.*—3,009*l.*; less manganate of soda in stock—65 tons, at 16*l.* per ton, 1,040*l.*—1,969*l.*, say 1,970*l.* Total for chemicals, 36,630*l.* The use of manganate of soda at the outfalls is contingent upon the condition of the river.

"Cracking" a Chemist's Shop.

At the Portsmouth Quarter Sessions, on Monday, Frederick John Morris was charged with breaking into 160 Commercial Road, Portsmouth, and stealing 4*l.* in silver and bronze, the moneys of Mr. Timothy White, chemist, carrying on business at that address. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. The evidence for the prosecution showed that the robbery was committed on February 10 last, at about 11.30 p.m. The prisoner, who was then staying at the Sailor's Rest, Commercial Road, went out early in the evening and did not return until about 6 the following morning. The prosecutor's manager locked up the premises on the evening in question at 8.45, and about three hours afterwards a man named Spry, who was employed at a public-house adjoining prosecutor's premises, heard a noise in the back yard, and on going out to see what was the matter he found a paper parcel containing 1*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* in coppers, a coat, cap, socks, and boots. Spry called a police constable, and they found that the glass of a window facing a flat roof at the back had been forced open, and near it were marks of blood. Bernard Woodhouse,

a corporal in the 1st Yorkshire Regiment, who had been staying at the Sailor's Rest, identified the coat found as belonging to prisoner when the case was before the Magistrates, but he now failed to do so, and he further stated that prisoner before February 9 told him he had lost his coat. The witness, on being cautioned by the Recorder, said he was not quite sure whether it was before or after February 9 that prisoner told him he had lost his coat. Other evidence of a circumstantial nature was called by the prosecution, and the Recorder, in summing up, pointed out that the whole of the evidence was circumstantial. However, the jury, without leaving the box, returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Chemist Debtors.

Application was made in the Westminster County Court, on Tuesday, to commit Mr. Williams, the manager of the City School of Pharmacy (Limited), Chancery Lane, but Mr. Alexander, on the part of the plaintiff, said he would be willing to take an order of 5*l.* a month. On the part of the defendant this was opposed, it being stated that defendant was ill, but his Honour made the order asked for.

In the Westminster County Court, on Tuesday, the case of Rogers v. Fernando came before Judge Bayley on a judgment summons. Plaintiff's solicitor stated that defendant was a chemist, having been in business, to his knowledge, at Victoria Station, S.W., for upwards of ten years. He had recently turned his business into a limited company, of which he was the manager. Plaintiff was willing to take 3*l.* a quarter, and an order for the payment of this amount was made.

In the Westminster County Court, on Tuesday, the case of Clay v. Stapleton was before Judge Bayley on a judgment-summons. Plaintiff's solicitor said the defendant was employed as manager or assistant to a chemist, and was undoubtedly in a position to pay the judgment-debt, which had been owing a considerable time. The defendant appeared, and admitted what had been said, but stated that he had absolutely no means of paying the money at present, as he was out of an engagement. His Honour said he was not satisfied with the defendant's story, and made an order for the payment of the whole amount in a month, or in default of payment committed to Holloway for twelve days.

Inquest on a Deceased Chemist.

Mr. S. Brighouse, County Coroner, held an inquest on Tuesday evening, at Skelmersdale, near Ormskirk, relative to the death of James Hartley Holt, aged 29, a chemist and druggist, residing on Moor Street, Ormskirk, but carrying on business at 58 Sandy Lane, Skelmersdale. The evidence showed that the deceased arrived at his place of business shortly before 9 o'clock on Monday morning, and during the whole of the morning he appeared to be in his usual good health. He was talking to a friend in the shop about half-past 11, and arranged to go about half-past 12 to play cricket. His friend left him in the shop alone, and shortly before noon Mr. Holt's brother called, and was shocked to find him lying on the floor in an unconscious state. Dr. Pilkington said that on making a *post-mortem* examination he found no marks of external violence. He was inclined to believe that death was due to some deleterious substance taken into the stomach, and, with great reserve, he believed the symptoms pointed to the substance being strychnine.

The Coroner said that, after this evidence, he did not think that either the jury or the relatives of the deceased would be satisfied without an analysis of the contents of the stomach, and the inquest was adjourned until May 2 next to permit of this being done.

Irish News.

Northern Trade Notes.

Messrs. McKnight & Nicholl, dispensing chemists, Donegal Belfast, Place, have dissolved partnership. Mr. McKnight having retired, the business will be carried on by Mr. Nicholl.

On Saturday evening, April 1, a fire occurred on the premises of Mr. James Allen, chemist and druggist, Old Park

Road, Belfast, where about 60*l.* worth of stock was destroyed before the fire-brigade arrived. The loss is covered by insurance.

Mr. James A. Campbell, chemist and druggist, has transferred his drug-business from Victoria Street to York Street, Belfast, where he has taken larger premises.

Mr. Archibald S. Cowan, pharmaceutical chemist, has opened a medical hall in Irvinestown, co. Fermanagh. This supplies a want, there being no chemist in the town. Mr. Cowan has had many years' experience, having been proprietor of two medical stores in Chicago, U.S.A., but failing health compelled him to seek a change to his native air.

An examination for registered druggists will be held at Queen's College, Belfast, on Tuesday, April 18, by Professor Whittle.

Pharmaceutical Examinations (April, 1893).

Preliminary:—Messrs. G. W. Walker, W. J. Adamson, H. Davison, A. T. Malhall, W. J. Keown, R. J. Savage, J. McGrothy, E. Forde, H. R. Rutherford, passed. Four candidates have been rejected.

Pharmaceutical Licence:—Messrs. A. E. Doran, F. W. Brittain, F. J. F. Jackson, H. R. Warren, W. A. Lowe, J. T. Turner, M. F. Fitzpatrick, W. A. Maxwell, passed. Two candidates were rejected.

Scotch News.

Ginger-wine Essence.

The chemists of Dumfries held a meeting on April 6, to consider the reply of the Chancellor of the Exchequer regarding the manufacture and sale of ginger-wine essence. The reply defining ginger-wine essence as a potable essence was considered unsatisfactory, and it was resolved to co-operate with the Glasgow Chemists' Association in having the matter settled in a more satisfactory manner. The essence is now being successfully prepared by all the chemists from gingerine and capsaicin with glycerine, and it does not contain any spirit. The action of the Board of Inland Revenue has only advertised the essence, and the sale of it is now larger than ever, and consumers do not know that any difference has taken place in its preparation, thus clearly proving that the very small quantity of tincture-spirit formerly used was driven off in adding the essence to the hot syrup.

The Dumfries Chemists.

at the meeting reported above, resolved to adopt the new Sunday hours for all general holidays, commencing on the spring holiday on April 14. A committee was also appointed to prepare and submit to a subsequent meeting a revised price-list for all medicines and dispensing, taking the new Liverpool price-list as the basis of prices, subject to revision.

Charged with Robbing a Chemist's Shop.

At Dunbar Burgh Court on Monday, April 10, George Cleghorn, tailor and clothier, Dunbar, was remitted to the Sheriff, charged with having broken into the shop of Mr. Wilson, chemist, Dunbar, and abstracted from a desk 10*l.* 5*s.* in cash. The shops adjoin, and have a common outer door. Both Cleghorn and Wilson on Friday morning informed the police that their shops had been broken into, and money abstracted. The inquiries of the police resulted in Cleghorn's arrest.

The Revenue and Chemists' Labels.—Interview with Lord Wolmer at Edinburgh.

A deputation, consisting for the most part of chemists connected with the new Trade Association, and residing on the north side of the city, had a meeting with Lord Wolmer on Friday, April 7, in Mr. Boa's establishment, at 119 George Street. The deputation consisted of Mr. J. L. Ewing (Chairman of the North British Branch), Mr. Peter Boa, Mr. Robert Aitken (Baldon & Co.), Mr. Melvin (James Robertson & Co.), Mr. C. F. Henry (Secretary, Edinburgh Chemists' Trade Association), and Messrs. Smith, Fred. Stephenson, H. D. Alexander, Spence, McLaren, Bowman, and McGlashan. The purpose of the meeting was first explained by Mr. Ewing, who, having introduced the deputation to his Lordship, gave him in detail an account of the manner

in which the trade were at present harassed by the Inland Revenue in the matter of labels. The wording of the Stamp Act had been, he said, so far stretched recently that they were prevented from adequately labelling their preparations. He specially drew his Lordship's attention to the fact that occasionally a label was at one time marked "liable" by the department, and at another time "not liable," and complained that the use of the apostrophe in, for instance, "Gregory's pills" had been considered by the Revenue to mean that these pills were a proprietary article and ought to be stamped, whereas the title was merely descriptive, and the recipe could be found in the British Pharmacopœia and was made up by all chemists.

Lord Wolmer inquired if they had ever asked an explanation regarding these varying decisions, and Mr. Ewing replied that they had, and that the Board had replied to the effect that the various labels had come before different individuals, whose decisions varied. Mr. Smith then handed several labels to his Lordship, which, although similarly worded, were some marked "liable," others "not liable." Mr. Robert Aitken next spoke in favour of the abolition of the stamps and the increase of the licence for the sale of patent medicines.

Mr. Alexander: We would be in favour of a licensee for the sale of patent medicines, in proportion to rental.

Lord Wolmer: Is there much money involved in this question?

Mr. Stephenson: About 200,000£.

Lord Wolmer, shaking his head, said he feared it was hopeless to expect that the Government would abolish anything that brought in revenue to that amount. He also wished to know whether the public did not appreciate the stamp, as it seemed to give a Government approval of the medicines, an opinion which he had recently heard.

Mr. Ewing, in reply, pointed out that this could no longer be so, as the stamps were now marked "This stamp implies no Government guarantee."

Mr. Fred. Stephenson was also in favour of the abolition of all taxes on medicines, arguing that illness should surely be free from taxation. He also referred to the misunderstanding under which the Revenue laboured as to the use of the possessive case.

Mr. C. F. Henry submitted that the word "proprietary" implied "property," but a recipe that could be found in many published works, such as that for Gregory's mixture, could not be considered the property of any chemist, and should not require to be stamped. He also expressed the hope that the Revenue would see their way to adopt a practice carried out in many cases by the Pharmaceutical Society—viz., to give a warning, in the first instance, that the law was being infringed, and only prosecute when this warning failed to have effect.

Mr. Boa also spoke in favour of the adoption of such a course, especially as there was so much doubt as to what the law really required, contrary decisions having been given by the officials themselves as to the liability of certain labels, and chemists, therefore, left in doubt as to what they were required to do. He thought it would be only fair if the Revenue gave a warning in the first instance.

Mr. Melvin submitted a label which for twenty-five years his firm had used without its being objected to. Recently, however, they had received the usual notice that they were infringing the Act.

Lord Wolmer inquired if the Act was a recent one, and seemed much surprised when informed that it was an Act of George III., and that only recently such a label had been interfered with.

Mr. McGlashan complained of the method adopted by the Revenue in sending detectives to their shops, who, by their manner of making purchases attempted to induce chemists to break the law. It was reported, he said, that these detectives were paid by results, hence their methods.

Mr. McLaren also referred to this aspect of the question.

Mr. Ewing then said that they would not detain his Lordship further. They had laid their grievances pretty fully before him and they would be indebted to him if he could help them in any way, either by means of a question in the House of Commons or otherwise.

Lord Wolmer, in replying, said that he would be happy to assist them. He thought that they had a very good case. He had more faith in seeing the heads of departments than

in putting questions in the House of Commons, but he would do both. He would like, if they would draw up a statement embodying what had just been said to him and send it with the labels, so that he might have evidence to bring forward.

His Lordship then withdrew, after Mr. Ewing had cordially thanked him for the interview and for his promise of help.

Messrs. Ewing, Boa, Henry, and Smith were then appointed to draw up the statement, and after Messrs. Boa and Smith had been thanked for bringing about the interview, the meeting, which was considered to have been a very satisfactory one, terminated.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

Export of Methylated Spirit.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. Ambrose asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he was aware that the refusal of her Majesty's Customs to allow a drawback of the duty to be paid on entry of spirit used for making methylated spirit, when such methylated spirit was exported, drove the export trade in this article to foreign ports; and whether he would provide in the forthcoming Budget for the repayment of such duty when methylated spirits were exported.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: I am afraid I can give the hon. gentleman no information as to the provisions of the forthcoming Budget. (A laugh.)

Mr. Ambrose said that the right hon. gentleman had not answered the first part of the question, with respect to the drawback.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: Yes; the facts are as stated in the question. The matter was carefully examined into by my predecessor, and he was not inclined to alter the existing rules.

MARRIAGES.

[Notices of Marriages and Deaths are inserted free if sent with proper authentication.]

CHRISTY—WELTMANN.—On April 8, at the Cathedral Bremen, by the Rev. the Pastor Waldemar Sonntag, Thomas. Howard, eldest son of Thomas Christy, F.L.S., Malvern House, Sydenham, to Victoria Catharine Georgina, eldest daughter of Hert Carl Weltmann, of Bremen, Germany, and San Paulo, Brazil.

SCOTT—DANIEL.—At St. Paul's, Darlington, on March 23, by the Rev. E. Hutchinson, William Scott, commercial traveller, Berwick-on-Tweed, to Louisa, only daughter of John Frederick Daniel, chemist and druggist, late of Liverpool.

SINCLAIR—LOWE.—At St. Ann's Church, Nottingham, on March 30, by the Rev. Canon Lewis, Neil Crawford Sinclair, chemist and druggist, late of Greenock, to Florence, fourth daughter of William Lowe, photographer, Loughborough and Nottingham.

WOODS—PAGE.—At St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, on April 12, by the Rev. Mackwood Stevens, M.A., Rector of Addingwood, Winslow, Bucks, cousin of the bride, W. Herbert Woods, pharmaceutical chemist, only son of W. Woods, M.P.S., 7 Argyle Terrace, to Pauline Annie, second daughter of J. H. Page, 20 Portland Villas, Plymouth.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON.—On March 13, Stephen Atkinson pharmaceutical chemist, Doncaster. Aged 79.

COATES.—On March 23, J. M. Coates, pharmaceutical chemist, late of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Aged 73.

HARLAND.—On March 21, Thomas Harland, chemist and druggist, Keighley. Aged 48.

HOLT.—On April 10, at 58 Sandy Lane, Skelmersdale, Lancashire, Mr. James Hartley Holt, chemist and druggist. Aged 29.

MURRAY.—At 77 Causewayside, Edinburgh, on April 5, James Murray, for 18 years in the service of Raimes, Clark & Co., wholesale druggists, Edinburgh.

PYNE.—On March 24, J. J. Pyne, pharmaceutical chemist Southport. Aged 66.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held on April 5 at the Society's House, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin. Present: The President (Mr. William Hayes), the Vice-President (Mr. Beggs), and Messrs. Hodgson, Charles Evans, Conyngham, Lyons, Grindley, Downes, Turkington, Simpson, and Wells.

NO FUNDS AT THE CASTLE.

A letter was received from the Under-Secretary for Ireland, in reply to one from the Registrar asking to have payment for transmitting copies of the registers to the inspectors of weights, stating that there were no funds applicable to the purpose at the disposal of the Government.

RECOGNISING CERTIFICATES.

A letter was received from the Dean of Anderson's College Medical School, Glasgow, applying to have its certificates recognised as qualifying the holders for acceptance for the Society's examination.

Mr. GRINDLEY: I think we came to the conclusion that we would not add any more schools to our recognised number at present. It would necessitate our sending an inspecting committee to the Anderson's College School to see what their means of teaching are; and I do not think we have any licentiates living in Glasgow.

Mr. HODGSON: In the earlier stages of our career we were very chary about recognising other schools than our own.

Mr. GRINDLEY: Belfast is differently circumstanced, for we have licentiates living there, who can see that our regulations are carried out.

The Registrar was directed to reply that the Council did not at present see their way to recognise any more schools.

DONATIONS

were received from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain of a copy of their Calendar for 1893; from the Pharmacy Board of Victoria of a copy of their Register for 1892; from Dr. Ninian Falkner, of collections of specimens of materia medica and minerals, with glass case and press for them; and from the Tasmanian Eucalyptus Oil Company of samples of their oil, with descriptive pamphlet.

The PRESIDENT: We all feel grateful to Dr. Falkner for his kind donation, which will be valuable to our students. He has set an example to others, which we hope may be followed.

Votes of thanks were passed to the donors.

A DELICATE POINT.

The Certificates Committee reported, amongst other things, that Mr. Martin F. Fitzpatrick had been admitted to the examination for the licence, he having served two years as assistant to the late Mr. Harrington, pharmaceutical chemist, and afterwards five years to Mr. Smallman, chemist and druggist.

Mr. GRINDLEY said he desired to offer a few remarks on this case. The members of the Council were aware that there were two regulations relating to the examination for the licence, one for pharmaceutical students and the other for chemists and druggists. The latter was based on the Amendment Act, and provided that any man who had served his time to a chemist and druggist might be admitted to the examination provided he had served two years as an apprentice to an apothecary or a licentiate of the Society, the object of the latter requirement being to ensure that he had a knowledge of pharmacy. The gentleman whose case was now in question did not come under either of the regulations, because he commenced by serving two years with a pharmaceutical chemist, and therefore did not come under the regulation relating to chemists and druggists; whilst as he had not a certificate of four years with a pharmaceutical chemist he did not come under the other regulation. The President had, as he (Mr. Grindley) considered, interpreted the law wrongly by holding that it was of no consequence in the case of a chemist and druggist whether the service of four years to the chemist and druggist was before or after the service

of two years to the pharmaceutical chemist. This gentleman was not a chemist and druggist. He commenced as a pharmacist, and yet he had been admitted to the examination as a chemist and druggist.

Mr. WELLS said that this case came before two meetings of the committee. At the first meeting the certificate of Mr. Fitzpatrick was unanimously rejected, and he (Mr. Wells) thought properly. A week afterwards a fresh committee turned up and accepted him. He (Mr. Wells) had a little to do with the making of the Amendment Act of 1890, and he knew that there was no idea at the time of allowing a pharmaceutical chemist's apprentice or assistant who had served two years in that capacity to proceed to the licence by serving four years afterwards with a chemist and druggist. The idea was that the lower grade man, after having spent the four years with the chemist and druggist, should be at liberty to go on to the higher position. The words of section 10 of the Amendment Act were—

Every person who shall have served such apprenticeship (four years) to a registered chemist and druggist or a registered druggist not being a pharmaceutical chemist, and who shall comply with the regulations of the Society in force for the time being, and in addition shall have served an assistantship of two years to either a pharmaceutical chemist or a licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall keeping open shop, shall be entitled to present for examination as a pharmaceutical chemist.

The idea was not that the pharmaceutical men should become druggists, but to meet the requirements of the druggists by enabling their men who had been trained to the fullest extent as druggists to subsequently serve the pharmaceutical two years and go on to the higher examination. But if what had been now done by the committee should be sanctioned a great many men would in future only take out two years' pharmacy and then complete their qualification for the licence by four years with a chemist and druggist.

Mr. HODGSON: What qualification has this gentleman?

Mr. WELLS: He is in for the Licence examination to-day, on a certificate that he served two years to a pharmaceutical chemist who died, and then after some few years he put in four years in a wholesale druggist's house. He reversed the order of things.

The PRESIDENT said he only attended the second of the two committee meetings, and he then understood that the case of this gentleman, together with other cases, had been deferred from the previous meeting for consideration *de novo*. It was not until after Mr. Fitzpatrick's case had been some time under consideration that he learned that it had been voted on at the previous meeting. The members present at the second meeting were equally divided about the case, and he (the President) gave a casting-vote in his favour.

Mr. SIMPSON said he was one of those present at the first committee meeting, and Mr. Fitzpatrick's case was on that occasion very fully considered.

Mr. WELLS: They were anxious to pass him if they could. There was no wish to throw him out.

Mr. DOWNES said the view taken by those who dissented from the decision of the second committee was not founded on mere quibbling at all, but on a course of action which, if persisted in, would place the Society in a false position.

Mr. CHARLES EVANS said he was at the meeting of the second committee, and was under the same impression as the President—namely, that the case had been held over for further discussion. But he did not think that the construction put by the President on the section of the Act was the wrong one. The words "in addition" did not necessarily mean that the pharmaceutical service of two years should be subsequent to the service of four years with the chemist and druggist. Of course the Council might make a new regulation to that effect, and if such a regulation should be proposed no one would vote against it. But as the section stood he did not see what grounds the committee would have had for rejecting him. He (Mr. Evans) asked a barrister what meaning he put upon the words of the section, and his reply was that there might be other things in the matter that he did not know of, but that, taking the section by itself, it did not mean that the pharmaceutical service should be "subsequent" to the other.

Mr. WELLS said the "apprenticeship" should precede the "assistantship."

The PRESIDENT: I believe that if we had rejected this young man and he were to bring us into the Queen's Bench

we should be compelled to accept him, besides being put to 50% or 100% costs.

Mr. CONYNGHAM said he was at the first committee meeting, and his impression was that the case in question was put off for further consideration.

The PRESIDENT, at the request of a member, read the minute made with respect to the case at the first committee meeting, which was that Mr. Fitzpatrick's certificate was not in accordance with the Act, and could not be accepted. What did the Council wish to do about the case now? Would they divide on the question as to whether he was to be rejected or not?

The VICE-PRESIDENT: He is actually in at the examination, and you cannot reject him.

The PRESIDENT: What does Mr. Grindley wish?

Mr. WELLS: I will give notice of a motion that in future any candidate who has been rejected at a committee meeting is not, under any circumstances, to be allowed in for examination afterwards.

The PRESIDENT: I hope that will not be accepted by the Council.

Mr. HODGSON said he did not like differing from his friend the President, but he did not think his view of the matter was correct. The object of the course was to teach the student pharmacy and the business of compounding prescriptions, and he was of opinion that the two years with the pharmaceutical chemist should have come after the four with the chemist and druggist.

The PRESIDENT said he fully agreed that it would be undesirable that a number of young men should take the same course that Mr. Fitzpatrick had followed. But the question for consideration at the second committee meeting was whether that gentleman could be legally rejected. Had he (the President) known that there had been an absolute decision on the matter by the previous committee, he would not have considered it. He had no desire to overrule any decision of a previous committee, but, having regard to the circumstances of the case, he thought it his duty to give a casting-vote in favour of the candidate, being of opinion that they would have done him a legal wrong if they had rejected him. At the same time, the observations of Mr. Wells and Mr. Hodgson were well worthy of consideration, and he would be glad if the regulations were made more definite, if possible, so as to prevent any such difficulty from occurring again.

Mr. SIMPSON: The words "in addition" do not mean that you are to go backwards.

The PRESIDENT: Mr. Grindley, do you wish anything to be done? I shall be glad to receive any notice of motion with a view to making the regulation more definite.

Mr. HODGSON: I think it is as plain as possible.

The other business on the agenda was then proceeded with.

EXAMINERS FOR ASSISTANTS.

On the motion of Mr. DOWNES, seconded by Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. Bernard and Dr. McKenney were re-elected examiners for the Pharmaceutical Assistants' examinations in Dublin and Belfast.

NEW MEMBERS.

On the motion of Mr. MONTGOMERY, seconded by Mr. WELLS, the following gentlemen were elected members of the Society:—Messrs. John W. W. Agnew, 44 Clifden Park Avenue, Belfast; Richard Allen, Market Street, Lurgan; Henry Lyons, Omagh; Samuel M. Martin, 13 Trinity Street, Belfast; and Charles H. Nesbitt, 2½ Lonsdale Street, Belfast.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

The next business was a notice of motion by the President in the following terms:—

"That this Council consider the Bill for the Better Government of Ireland" now before Parliament, and, if advisable, adopt resolutions and take other measures to oppose it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said Mr. Downes had also given in a notice of motion on the subject, but it did not appear on the agenda-paper, and in respect of that he thought Mr. Downes had a decided grievance.

The PRESIDENT: I thought it desirable to have the opinion of the Council as to whether we should discuss this matter at all or not, and that was my reason for the terms

of my notice of motion. But I am quite willing that Mr. Downes should propose his also if the discussion is approved of by the Council. I have a letter from a gentleman in the North protesting against our going into a matter which he says is political. My opinion, however, is that it is not a political matter, having regard to the vital way in which it affects our interests as well as those of the public at large. Does any gentleman object to our going into the matter?

Mr. WELLS: I came here with the intention of asking you not to entertain the subject.

Mr. DOWNES said that his notice of motion had been duly handed to the Registrar and received by the Vice-President, Mr. Beggs, who was at the time *de facto* President in the absence of Mr. Hayes. Mr. Beggs did not act on his own unaided discretion in the matter, but took the opinion of the Law Committee, who amended his (Mr. Downes's) notice; and he therefore disputed the right of the President to prevent its appearing on the agenda-paper.

The PRESIDENT: Well, according to my view the President has a right to refuse to receive any motion that he does not think would be conducive to the welfare of the Society. The agenda-paper was brought to me to approve of before being printed, and Mr. Downes's notice, and also one from Mr. Conyngham, were with it, but I decided that I would not receive either, as I was not satisfied that the subject would be dealt with by the Council.

Mr. LYONS said he objected to the subject being considered by the Council at all.

Mr. WELLS said he also objected to the Council entertaining it. It was only right to say that the Bill had not his sympathy at all, and he had taken care elsewhere to give it every possible opposition. But that Society had never entertained political matters. The Council was a mixed body, composed of men of every religion and of every shade of opinion. They had worked together harmoniously for seventeen or eighteen years, and it would be a great pity to let anything occur to break that harmony. If the President brought forward this motion active members of the Society would be annoyed; and therefore he (Mr. Wells) would, with every respect, ask the President not to move his resolution at all. The business of that Council and Society was limited to carrying out their Acts of Parliament. It had been said that the College of Surgeons and other Colleges had discussed the Bill, but the Pharmaceutical Society had no land, and therefore was not affected as those bodies were.

Mr. LYONS begged to second the protest of Mr. Wells, against the discussion of this motion. That Council had never approached political subjects. A few years ago they refused to give the use of their rooms to some debating society merely because the word "Liberal" formed part of its title. If members of the Council wished to oppose the Bill they had plenty of opportunities of doing so elsewhere.

The PRESIDENT: I would have given Mr. Downes an opportunity of moving his resolution if necessary; but as I see that our entertaining the subject is objected to, and as I do not wish to offend the susceptibilities of any member of the Council, although I feel very strongly on the matter myself, I shall, with the permission of the Council, withdraw the motion.

CHEMISTS' WIDOWS.

The agenda-paper contained another notice of motion, by Mr. Turkington, in the following terms:—

That the benefits set forth in clause 32 of the principal Pharmacy Act, 1875, shall apply to all persons registered under the Amendment Act, 1890, so that on the decease of any person registered under that Act, the widow or widower shall be entitled to keep open shop, and continue such business, managed by a qualified assistant.

The PRESIDENT explained to Mr. Turkington that, having regard to the Society's Acts of Parliament as they stood, his motion could not be entertained. He had, himself, last year, put on the agenda a similar notice of motion, which was referred to the Law Committee to consider if it was possible to deal with, but it was found that unless the Act was amended the thing could not be done.

Mr. TURKINGTON: Very great hardships have occurred which I wish to remedy.

The PRESIDENT: We would be delighted to deal with them if we could, but we cannot override our Acts of Parliament.

Some other business having been disposed of, the Council adjourned.

The Winter Session.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

EVENING MEETING.

ON Wednesday evening Professor GREEN delivered a lecture at 17 Bloomsbury Square on "Eccentricities of Plant Nutrition." The lecture was of a popular character, and was chiefly remarkable for the fine coloured pictures and diagrams which were exhibited by means of the oxyhydrogen lantern. The Professor first referred to a few insectivorous plants, such as *Drosera*, *Dionica*, *Nepenthe*, and *Sarracenia*, showing the provisions which exist in each for the capture of insects and the means of digesting them when caught. The first two appear to be able for one insectivorous meal only in their lifetime, and it is seldom that *Dionica* can take a second. This limitation does not obtain in regard to the others. The *Nepenthes* are peculiar to the Eastern hemisphere, and the *Sarracenia*s to America. The structure of each group was explained in general terms, especially the position and function of the hairs or needles which prevent the exit of insects from the *Nepenthes*, and the honey-secreting smooth surface which lures them on to the digestive surface. The latter surface is crowded with "peptic" glands, as many as 3,000 occurring in a square inch, or 1,000,000 to a pitcher. The fascination of the *Sarracenia*s resides in an inebriating liquid which stupefies insects so that they drop into the digestive fluid.

The next group of plants spoken of included those of a parasitic nature, such as the mistletoe, which, however, appears to form a partnership in nutrition with the plant upon which it grows. The *Orobancha* and dodder were also referred to, and the Professor gave an interesting account of the discovery of *Rafflesia Arnoldi*, in Sumatra, by Sir S. Raffles and Dr. Arnold in 1818. This plant has the largest flowers in existence—viz., 3 feet in diameter—and has no stem, the seed simply falling on the root of a tree, and when it settles and develops there, the flower in time grows up.

In the last section of the lecture the assimilation of free nitrogen by plants was touched upon. It has been observed that some plants in growth take up more nitrogen than is supplied to them as manure. This is especially the case with leguminous plants, and the subject has been carefully and fully investigated by foreign and English observers. The result is the discovery that the roots of leguminous plants have adhering to them nodules containing micro-organisms, and it is through these that free nitrogen is taken up. Lawes and Gilbert have made some striking experiments, the result of one being shown by Professor Green. This was four photographs of lupins grown in pots. No. 1 pot contained sterilised quartz sand; Nos. 2 and 3, sand infected with an extract of soil containing the micro-organisms; and No. 4, sand and nitrogenous manure. In the first the plants were scarcely perceptible, those in Nos. 2 and 3 were tall and vigorous, and No. 4 only about half the size. Plants, leguminous or other, growing in soil infected with these micro-organisms frequently have their rootlets attacked; tiny nodules, or tubercles, grow through the irritation of the organisms, and the plant grows vigorous. Professor Marshall Ward has investigated the nodules very fully, and some of the screen-pictures showed his sketches of how the micro-organisms fix on the end of the rootlets, also the subsequent development. As yet it is not known in what form the nitrogen is taken up by the plants.

A vote of thanks was heartily accorded to Professor Green.

Dr. PAUL then made some remarks on specimens which have been presented to the museum by Schimmel & Co., of Leipzig. This firm in the half-yearly report just issued gives a long and interesting account of investigations which they have been making on the constitution of oils. They find that in many cases the odorous principles are alcohols and esters of well-defined constitution, and that the presence and quantities of these bodies in the oils are in several instances ascertainable. They have thus isolated borneol acetate from pine-needle oil, linalool acetate from bergamot oil, geranyl acetate from lavender oil, &c. Having determined

the constitution of these bodies, which are mostly of the C_{10} paraffin series, they proceeded to synthesise some of them, and in this they have succeeded, the result being that they have presented a series to the museum. These have not all arrived, but Dr. Paul was able to show one or two, and the English catalogue which the firm have compiled for the Society.

The PRESIDENT expressed his high appreciation of the gift, and spoke in complimentary terms of the firm's assiduity in pursuing the research into the constitution of essential oils.

This closed the business for the winter.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting last week, Mr. C. J. Strother, in the absence of Mr. Hopkin, presented the Association with a portrait of the late Mr. Richards, who died during his year of office as Secretary of the Association. The portrait was a subscription one to which Mr. Hopkin had largely contributed, and he also presented portraits of Mr. John Williams and himself, and a series of photographs of the Pharmaceutical Society's rooms.

Professor Green's lecture on the "Vegetable Enzymes" has been postponed from April 20 to April 27.

The Council has decided to occupy next Thursday evening with a discussion on the following proposition:—

What uniform procedure can be adopted by chemists with reference to the sale of scheduled poisons?

The presence of principals as well as assistants is requested. Mr. F. A. Rogers will open the discussion at 8.30 prompt.

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

LONDON SECTION.

THE first business at Monday evening's meeting was the election of members of the local committee. Mr. THORP, the Chairman, announced that he had been re-elected Chairman, and Mr. John Heron would retain his post as Secretary. Only two nominations had been sent in for ordinary members of committee—viz., for Mr. E. J. Bevan and Dr. T. Lawson, who would be elected along with Mr. W. G. Blackburn, Dr. Messel, and Dr. Alder Wright, proposed by the Council.

HOT-BLAST STOVES.

Mr. A. E. COWPER was then called upon to read a paper on the application of his hot-blast stoves to chemical purposes. He said that he had been asked to do so by Mr. Tyrer and the Secretary, and he thought there may be wide applications for the stoves in chemical industry. The stoves are an application of the principle of Siemens's blast-furnace, and their object is to utilise the heat of the regenerator by passing it direct through the mass of chemicals undergoing treatment. The stoves vary in size from a portable one to a tower 60 feet high. There may be said to be two main parts in it—a flame-flue, which traverses the whole length of the stove at one side, and the regenerator, which constitutes the larger part. This regenerator is built up of honeycomb firebrick work, which rests upon a cast-iron grating, and terminates in the dome at the surface. Up this generator air or inert gas of any kind can be passed, and it is the peculiarity of the stove that the temperature at the top is always regular, although the gradations of temperature from the bottom to within a certain area of the top may vary considerably. The stoves are best worked in pairs. Mr. Mond, of Brunner, Mond & Co. (Limited), wrote to say that he had two stoves in use, one for heating inert gas, which is afterwards passed through the material to be treated, and he has found that he can keep the material at a required and easily-regulated temperature. Another is used for supplying air at a high temperature for acting upon magnesium chloride so as to obtain magnesium oxide and chlorine. It did the work well and without external heat. Mr. Cowper thought the stoves might be utilised for such purposes as subliming camphor, for it was possible to keep the temperature always below the point at which such volatile substances ignite. They might also be used in the evaporation of acids, and in the manufacture of red-lead and litharge. The stoves are used in the iron and steel industries, 500 being at work in

various parts of the world, and representing 500,000% of capital. The highest temperature easily obtainable is 2,000° F.

Replying to the discussion, in which Sir John Evans, Mr. Tyrer, Mr. Reid, Mr. Watson Smith, and others took part, Mr. COWPER explained that there is little radiation from the stove. The hand can be placed outside, and only the top is hot. For Mr. Tyrer's benefit he showed how the stoves could be adapted to camphor-subliming—viz., by taking two of them and conducting the heated air into a main. From the latter it could be carried into or outside the camphor-pans by means of pipes.

Dr. GUTTMANN then gave a brief description of a new process for evaporating sulphuric acid by passing hot air through the acid. This explanation arose from questions put to Mr. Cowper by Mr. Reid.

ALKALI-MAKING IN RUSSIA.

Mr. R. BOWMAN contributed a paper in which he depicted some of the difficulties attendant upon the manufacture of sulphuric acid and alkali in the district of Russia in which he is engaged (Elabonga, Government of Viatka), owing to the wide difference between the temperatures of summer and winter. That difference amounts to 100° C., and unusual arrangements, therefore, exist in the factory.

Sulphuric acid is made from copper pyrites of rather low quality. Generally much more nitre is required than in England. The acid is evaporated in glass retorts, shaped like a Florence flask. These are set in three rows of twenty-four each. They are heated by a wood fire beneath, which is pushed along as the contents of a series of flasks are brought to the proper density. In the winter the temperature at the far end of the furnace runs down as low as -13° C., although the other end has in it a fiercely burning wood fire. The acid is used for making sodium sulphate by decomposing common salt.

Hydrochloric acid is condensed from the salt-cake furnace in much the same way as in England, but there is a larger escape of the acid. The common salt comes from Astrachan, and is very pure.

Bleaching-powder is made, and in the summer it is so difficult for the men to go into the chlorine-chambers that they use a leather jacket and helmet made in one piece. There is an indiarubber tube through which air is supplied (by means of a blacksmith's bellows), and a mouthpiece through which the workman exhales. The arrangement works satisfactorily, and the men can remain in the chambers for an hour comfortably.

The sodium sulphate is used for making caustic soda. The only difficulty is in the evaporation of the liquors. Formerly this was done with wood fires, but now liquid fuel (petroleum residues) is used, a two-mile pipe conveying it from the barges on the river to the works. The greatest difficulty in the caustic-soda trade is the carriage during the winter months, when it has to be conveyed six hundred miles to the market by horse and sledge.

Mr. WATSON SMITH, after putting a few questions to the author, said that the protection of the bleach-packers was interesting, but how were they paid?

Dr. MESSEL said the costume was not by any means new. A diver's suit had often been proposed and used, but always when manufacturers in this country tried to bring in anything like that it only ended in a strike. Such suits would not be used by the men in England, otherwise the masters would be glad to supply them.

Mr. DAVID HOWARD said he did not know whether such conditions as temperatures -15° C. could be worse for the British chemical-industry than the incurable obstinacy of the British workman. (Laughter.)

Mr. BOWMAN, replying to Mr. Tyrer, said that the liquid fuel is burned as a gas—i.e., it is thrown into the furnace by means of a steam-injector, and meets a copper ball, which further pulverises the spray. The bleach produced in the winter is of fine quality—in fact, the complaint is that it is too strong. In summer they have difficulty in getting it up to the proper strength, and the difficulties of packing are very great. He did not mean to advise the use of the leather jacket in England. In fact, we work at too high pressure here; for while it was his experience when working in England that 10 tons of bleaching-powder would be packed by two men in five or six hours, in Russia they required twenty-

five men working fifteen hours to pack the same amount. (Laughter.)

The next paper was by Mr. E. A. SMITH on

GOLD AND SILVER IN ANTIMONY AND BISMUTH.

The paper was purely analytical, but it contained some interesting results derived from the assay of the metals now in commerce. Thus, star antimony was found to contain gold varying from 19 dwts. to 1 oz. 16 dwts. per ton, and such quantities of silver as 6 oz. 4 dwts. 19 grs. per ton. Bismuth was even richer, the following results having been obtained:—

	Gold			Silver		
	Oz.	Dwts.	Grs.	Oz.	Dwts.	Grs.
Australian	3	11	21	108	8	10
German	0	1	23	23	16	0
American	0	3	64	23	0	0
Commercial	0	11	18	72	16	22

The author was rather surprised that the metallurgists who put antimony and bismuth upon the market did not eliminate these precious metals more thoroughly.

Mr. DAVID HOWARD objected to Mr. Smith's conclusion. His experience was that the extraction of silver from bismuth had made progress, unfortunately for those, like him, who made bismuth salts. (Laughter.)

Mr. TYRER pointed out that Mr. Smith merely dealt with analytical quantities. It was quite a different thing to operate upon tons of the metals. His experience was that bismuth had greatly improved in quality, thanks to Mr. Edward Matthey's researches, and manufacturers were now supplied with metal containing only mere traces of tellurium.

After remarks from Mr. HOLLOWAY and Mr. KITTO, the author replied that he had read all Mr. Matthey's papers. Mr. Matthey proposed to eliminate gold and silver from bismuth by fusing with 2 per cent. of metallic zinc, whereby the whole of the gold and silver was eliminated. This was the statement made two years ago, and he (Mr. Smith) thought that if the process was as successful as had been predicted, it was somewhat surprising to find bismuth metal in the market such as he described.

The meeting then adjourned.

MANCHESTER SECTION.

The annual general meeting of the members of this Section was held on Friday, April 7. The following gentlemen were elected a committee for the Section:—Messrs. C. H. Bailey, C. Dreyfus, I. Levinstein, W. H. Perkin, and Sir H. Roscoe. Adjourned discussions on "Town Smoke" and the "Purification of Alcohol" were resumed and concluded, and Mr. W. THOMSON, F.R.S.E., read a paper on "The Salt-deposits on the Shores of some of the Mexican Lakes."

THE CAMBRIDGE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

HELD a smoking concert last Thursday evening (April 6). There was a very good attendance of members and friends. A capital programme of vocal and instrumental music was skillfully rendered. Mr. Alderman Deck was in the chair.

MIDLAND COUNTIES CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

AT a Council meeting of this Association, held on April 12, a number of letters and criticisms on the President's proposals in regard to territorial representation on the Pharmaceutical Council were read, and ordered to be entered on the minutes. The letters were from Mr. William L. Currie, President of the Glasgow Pharmaceutical Association (for); Mr. Alexander Laing, Honorary Secretary of the same Association (for); Mr. A. Blackburn, Honorary Secretary of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association (against); Mr. A. Weddell, President of the Colchester Association of Chemists and Druggists (for); Mr. J. H. Lake, Vice-President of the Exeter Association of Chemists and Druggists (for); Mr. B. M. Stoakes, President of the Hull Chemists' Association (for); Mr. H. Peake, President of the Dover Chemists' Association (neutral); Mr. William Warr, local

secretary at Sheffield (neutral); Mr. Richard Parkinson, local secretary at Liverpool (for); Mr. William Billing Orton, local secretary at Stockport (for); Mr. Richard Hawkes, local secretary at Stratford-on-Avon (for); Mr. G. Elliott, local secretary at Walsall (for); Mr. Walter B. Clarke, local secretary at Leicester (for); Mr. Charles Bradley, local secretary at Reading (for); Mr. John A. Cope, local secretary at Derby (for); Mr. William Barron, local secretary at Cheltenham (for); Mr. J. T. Birkbeck, local secretary at Lincoln (for); Mr. T. B. Allkins, local secretary at Tamworth (for); Mr. J. H. Pumphrey, local secretary at Evesham (for); Mr. John Harrison, local secretary at Sunderland (for); Mr. W. D. Savage, J.P., local secretary at Brighton (neutral); Mr. Richard Reynolds, local secretary at Leeds (against); Mr. N. M. Grose, local secretary at Swansea (against); Mr. C. J. G. Russell, local secretary at Windsor (against); Mr. John Laurie, local secretary at Blackpool (neutral).

The recreation section of this Association, having elected officers for the season, hope to commence operations next week. The meetings will, as before, take place on Wednesday afternoons, and the Langley ground has been secured for the season. A good list of cricket-matches has been arranged. There will also be tennis contests and a tennis tournament. The cyclists hope to explore more of the surrounding country as the weather permits. Mr. C. Thompson, the President, will be glad to see a good muster on April 19 at Langley, and the Secretary, Mr. H. J. Aubrey, will be glad to receive subscriptions (3s. 6d.) or donations.

Legal Reports.

THE SHOP-HOURS ACT.—A CHEMIST THE FIRST PERSON PROSECUTED.

At the Greenwich Police Court, on Friday of last week Mr. Collman appeared, for the London County Council, in support of two summonses under the Shop-hours Act. The first case was against Mr. Daniel Phillips, chemist and druggist, of 450 New Cross Road, who was summoned for unlawfully employing in or about his shop Arthur Walsh, a young person within the meaning of the Act, for a longer period than seventy-four hours in one week, including meal-times, whereby he was liable to a penalty.

Mr. Collman said this was the first case taken under the Act. The Council had caused to be distributed an abstract of its provisions to every person coming under the Act in the metropolis.

Mr. Marsham asked the defendant if he pleaded guilty.

Defendant said he admitted that the boy was at the shop during the hours stated, but was not at work all the time. He had meals there.

Mr. Collman said the boy was fourteen years of age, and during the week ending March 11 he worked eighty-seven hours, instead of seventy-four, the maximum allowed by the Act. He understood that the boy had since been discharged.

Arthur Walsh, of 32 Gosterwood Street, Deptford, said he had been in Mr. Phillips's service, and was there during the week from March 5 to March 11. He worked on Sunday for two hours, on Saturday for fifteen hours, and on the other days fourteen hours each day, from 8.30 A.M. to 10.30 P.M. He had since been discharged.

In cross-examination, the witness said he did not express a wish to leave earlier; if he had done so he could have gone. He liked the place very much, and did not want to go home sooner. He used to play a lot during the day with Mr. Phillips's little boy.

Defendant said the witness's sister was present to state that he was kept in order to prevent him running about the streets. He was not at work half the day. Sometimes prescriptions came in rather late, and the boy would have to be there to take them out. He was an orphan boy, and defendant had taken him in and treated him like one of the family.

Witness stated that he used to close the shop, but if he had wished to go home Mr. Phillips would have done that.

Mr. Chaffey, inspector under the Act, said he called on the defendant on March 14 in consequence of a complaint made to him. Defendant asked the boy if he had any complaint to make, and he answered that he had not.

Defendant said the matter was reported to the Council out of spite by an elder brother of the boy Walsh.

Mr. Marsham: But he was not allowed to be employed there.

Defendant said the boy was not working like a boy in a factory.

Alice Walsh, sister of the lad, said she took her brother to Mr. Phillips just before March 3, and asked him to keep him at his shop until bedtime, as she did not want him to run the streets. Mr. Phillips had employed another of her brothers, and took this one out of kindness for them. The blame should rest on her, as she asked Mr. Phillips to keep the boy there. They had no parents. It was her elder brother who wrote to the Council—a very underhanded thing to do.

Defendant said he did not admit that the boy was at work anything like seventy-four hours. He played for several hours in the afternoons.

Mr. Marsham: He is fourteen hours in your establishment.

Defendant: He had all his meals there.

Miss Walsh added that the boy had often not left home until 8.30, and had a quarter of an hour's walk to the shop.

Mr. Marsham said that the seventy-four hours had to include meal-times.

Defendant said he thought the boy preferred to be at the shop rather than anywhere else.

Mr. Marsham inflicted a fine of 2s. 6d. and 5s. costs, saying the case was not a bad one.

CHLORIDE OF LIME IN TINS.—ACTION AGAINST A CHEMIST FOR DAMAGES.

At the Hayward's Heath County Court on Friday, before his Honour Judge Martineau, Jane Boniface sued Edward Anscombe, Cuckfield, for 50% damages, for injuries sustained under the circumstances detailed in the following evidence:—

According to the plaintiff's solicitor, a tin of chloride of lime was purchased at defendant's shop for disinfecting purposes. On proceeding to open the tin it exploded, and plaintiff sustained injuries to the eyes. She was deprived from earning her livelihood for two months. It was contended that there was no warning on the tin that the contents were explosive, and that there was an implied warranty that it was reasonably fit for the purpose for which it was sold. It was further urged that chloride of lime should not be confined in tin canisters, and therefore was improperly packed.

The plaintiff, in her evidence, said on trying to open the tin there was a hissing noise, the contents flew up to her eyes, and she remembered nothing more. Her eyes were much injured. She did not earn anything for three months, and her eyes were now not so strong as they were.

Dr. A. E. Wells said he attended plaintiff, who was suffering from the effects of chloride of lime in the eyes. He had seen chloride of lime sold in such tins. He could not call it explosive. He thought that on plaintiff trying to open the tin the contents flew out, and some went in her eyes. A gas would be given off from the chloride of lime on exposure to air. The object of packing was to preserve the gases until wanted. In this case some of the chloride of lime got under the eyelids. He attended plaintiff for some weeks. There was now no loss of sight. He should himself be careful in opening such a tin, taking care not to have his face over it.

The defendant's legal representative contended that he had no case to answer, and left it to his Honour. Chloride of lime was sold in such tins in large quantities, and there was no evidence of negligence. It had never been thought necessary to caution the purchasers.

His Honour reserved his judgment on the point of law raised—whether the vendor should have cautioned the purchaser as to opening the tin.

ALUM IN BAKING-POWDER.

At the Glamorganshire Quarter Sessions for five days ending on Monday, the appeal by James James, a grocer of

Blaenrhondda, against a conviction at the Pontypridd Petty Sessions in February last under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, for selling baking-powder containing alum, was heard.

Mr. Brynmor Jones, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Blofield, and Mr. Arthur Lewis, instructed by Messrs. Tillett & Co., of Norwich, were for the appellant; and Mr. David Lewis and Mr. Rhys Williams, instructed by Mr. W. E. R. Allen, of Cardiff, were for the respondent. The baking-powder sold by appellant to the inspector was called the "Excelsior Baking-powder," and the directions on the label were:—"Mix in a dry state one teaspoonful to a pound of flour."

Superintendent Evan Jones proved the purchase of the powder, and produced the analyst's certificate, which showed that the powder contained 39 per cent. of alum, and stated that in the analyst's opinion the use of alum in bread was prejudicial to health. The quantity he received for a penny would cost $\frac{1}{20}$ th part of 1*l.* to produce.

Dr. W. Morgan, of Swansea, the county analyst, said by following out the instructions printed on the packet a 4-lb. loaf would contain 360 grains of baking-powder, and four-tenths of that would be alum. The reaction between potash-alum and bicarbonate of soda was the production of hydrate of alumina, sulphate of soda, sulphate of potash, carbonic acid, and water. When the bread was eaten the hydrate of alumina was dissolved by the gastric juices of the stomach, and the result was that chloride of aluminium was formed. He tested this by himself and his son taking a full meal on Sunday. His son took with his food hydrate of alumina produced from a packet of the baking-powder in question. Witness took his meal without the alumina. Under the supervision of Dr. Griffiths they both took a mustard emetic and vomited. To his own vomit he added alumina, but to his son's he did not, and the same results followed, his tests of the vomit thus proving that the alumina had become soluble. He repeated these experiments thrice.

Mr. Otto Hohner, Professor Thomson (professor of chemistry at Cardiff University College), Professor W. R. Dunstan (of Oxford), Dr. T. Lauder Brunton, Dr. Rymer Marshall (of Cardiff University College), Dr. Thomas Druslyn Griffiths (of Swansea), Dr. Ebenezer Davies (medical officer of health for the borough of Swansea), Dr. Thomas Henry Morris (of the Rhondda Valley), and Dr. Williams (medical officer to the Glamorgan County Council) testified in support of the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Brynmor Jones, in opening the case for the defence, said the manufacture of this baking-powder at Doncaster and at Norwich had been going on for fifteen years, and from the former town 30 tons per week were sent out. Never during that time had the slightest complaint of any kind been heard of as to any injury to anyone through its use. The learned counsel contended that alum, though harmful in itself, might not be so in combination with other articles in the stomach. The whole case had been got up by Superintendent Jones under a vulgar error, a blunder contributed to by Dr. Morgan's report, which spoke of alum "in bread" as being injurious to health. The fact was that after using the baking-powder with water the alum disappeared and hydrate of alumina was left. It had been alleged that hydrate of alumina turned into chloride of aluminium in the stomach, and that it was soluble in the gastric juice, and in support of that they had given the results of experiments. In contradiction to that evidence he was going to prove certain experiments showing the contrary results. The evidence he should call would set theory against theory, and he claimed that, even if his witnesses did not overshadow the case for the prosecution, he would be entitled to the benefit of the great doubt which must arise.

The witnesses called in support of this contention were Dr. Lough, Mr. Sutton, public analyst; Dr. A. P. Luff, Dr. Winter Blyth, Dr. B. W. Richardson, London; Dr. Dyke, Merthyr; Dr. Hunter, Pontypridd; and Drs. Taylor and Vacher, of Cardiff.

Ultimately the Court, after a brief consideration, found that James Jones did, in February last, sell an article of food—to wit, baking-powder—containing a substance injurious to health, and they confirmed the conviction of the Pontypridd Justices with costs.

SELLING POISONED GRAIN.

At the Wisbech Police Court, on March 25, William Gouldin, chemist and druggist, Upwell, was charged, on the

information of Superintendent Dockerill, with selling to Charles Cawdron a certain grain which had been theretofore so steeped or dipped in certain poison as thereby to render the said grain poisonous and calculated to destroy life, the same poison not being a solution or a material or ingredient for dressing, protecting, or preparing the said grain for *bona fide* use in agriculture only, on March 20.

Defendant pleaded guilty.

The preparation, which was tied up in a small packet, was handed to the Bench, on the outside being the words, "Poison to kill vermin."

Colonel Reed said defendant was liable to a penalty of 10*l.* The poison was often laid about to destroy the rooks. In fact, under his own trees, he had seen a great many rooks lying dead, and he always thought that was a most cruel thing.

The Chairman said the Bench could not look over the offence, which was really a very serious one. Defendant would be fined 1*l.*, with 16*s.* expenses.

Defendant thought he could sell anything poisonous.

Mr. Sharpe: I should like to ask, do you prepare this?

Defendant: Yes; it is easily prepared.

The Rev. E. R. Wilford advised defendant to destroy all the remainder of the preparation which he had.

Defendant: Certainly, I will do that.

SEQUAH (LIMITED AND REDUCED) v. ALFRED BAILEY.

ON Tuesday an appeal from Mr. Justice Kekewich's decision in this case came on for hearing before Lords Justices Lindley and Kay, sitting in Court of Appeal No. 2. The appeal was that of the plaintiff company, the learned Judge in the court below having refused on March 3 to restrain the defendant, on the plaintiff's interlocutory motion, using the name of the plaintiff company until the trial of the action.

Mr. Willis Bund, on behalf of the Sequah Company, said the defendant, Mr. Alfred Bailey, had for some time been employed by them to go from place to place to deliver lectures and sell certain remedies, amongst others "Sequah's Prairie Flower" and "Sequah's Oil," both of which names were registered as trade-marks. The defendant had left their employ, and was now travelling through the parts of the country where he had formerly represented the plaintiff company, and selling bottles of stuff made up and labelled in such a manner as to imitate the plaintiff company's labels. This constituted the infringement complained of, of the registered trade-marks Nos. 75,527 and 75,528. When the motion came on in the court below the defendant asked for an adjournment, which the plaintiff company opposed, and in the result his Lordship refused to grant an injunction restraining the defendant until the trial of the action.

Lord Justice Lindley (interrupting) said the Court was of opinion that this was a case which should stand over until the trial, and suggested that an application should be made to Mr. Justice Kekewich to advance the hearing if he could do so conveniently.

It was understood that this course would be followed by counsel.

SELLING CHLOROFORM UNLABELLED.

BEFORE Sheriff Rutherford on April 5, in Edinburgh Sheriff Summary Court, Isidore le Gentil and Robert Rae, described as chemists, 207 Canongate, Edinburgh, were charged with having, on March 10, 1893, sold to a lad ten years of age 1½*l.* worth of chloroform in a bottle without the bottle being distinctly labelled with the name of the article, the word "poison," and the name and address of the seller, contrary to the Pharmacy Act, 1868. They pleaded not guilty, but were convicted on evidence. Le Gentil was fined 10*s.*, with the alternative of twenty-four hours' imprisonment; and Rae, who acts as assistant and sold the article, was dismissed with an admonition. Mr. le Gentil is a registered medical practitioner, but Mr. Rae, his assistant, is not qualified.

TRANSFER AGENTS' CLAIM.

IN the Westminster Country Court, on Tuesday, the case of the Clerical and Medical Association (Limited) v. Philpot

came on for hearing before his Honour Judge Bayley by way of a motion to set aside an order as to costs.

The plaintiffs are agents for the transfer of chemists' businesses and medical practices, and it appeared that they were instructed by the defendant to find a purchaser for his business in the country. Among the persons whom they introduced was a Mr. Brazil, and as they were under the impression that he became the purchaser, they made a claim upon the defendant for 25% commission. The defendant refused to pay, however, and hence this action was commenced for the recovery of the money. The case was to have been heard on March 29, but a few days prior to that date the plaintiffs received information which led them to abandon their claim. A meeting took place between the respective solicitors, and it was then agreed that the plaintiffs should withdraw the action on the understanding that each party should pay their own costs. In spite of that arrangement, however, the defendant's solicitor had taxed his bill of costs before the Registrar, and so made the plaintiffs liable to pay the whole. It was upon those grounds that the plaintiffs now asked that the Registrar's order should be rescinded. For the defence it was denied that there ever was any such agreement as had been set out by the plaintiffs in reference to the costs. They had brought a claim for commission which had never been earned, and upon finding that they had no chance of succeeding in the action they withdrew it. There was absolutely no reason why the defendant should consent to be mulcted in costs which had been brought about by the plaintiffs' own mistake. They had not procured a purchaser, and therefore they were not entitled to anything beyond the nominal fee of two guineas which the plaintiff had always been ready and willing to pay.

His Honour said the order made by the Registrar was a perfectly proper one under the circumstances, and he should decline to interfere with it. The motion would therefore be dismissed, with costs.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

THE following are the questions set at the Pharmaceutical Preliminary Examination, held throughout Great Britain on Tuesday, April 11:—

LATIN.

(Time allowed—from 11 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.)

I. For all candidates. Translate into Latin:—

1. I had taught the man's son.
2. The state has been preserved by good laws.
3. We are carrying all our property with us.
4. We shall soon know what we ought to do.
5. In the six hundred and ninety-fourth year from the building of the city, Julius Caesar was made consul.

II. Translate into English either A (Caesar) or B (Virgil).

(Candidates must not attempt both authors.)

A. CAESAR.

1. Eo concilio dimisso, iidem principes civitatum, qui ante fuerant, ad Caesarem reverterunt; petieruntque uti sibi secreto de sua omniumque salute cum eo agere liceret. Ea re impetrata, sese omnes fientes Caesari ad pedes projecerunt; non minus se id contendere et laborare, ne ea, quae dixissent, enuntiarentur, quam uti ea, quae vellent, impetrarent; propterea quod si enuntiatio esset, summum in cruciatum se venturos viderent.

2. Quibus rebus Caesar vehementer commotus maturandum sibi existimavit, ne, si nova manus Suevorum cum veteribus copiis Ariovisti sese conjunxisset, minus facile resisti posset. Itaque re frumentaria, quam celeriter potuit, comparata magnis itineribus ad Ariovistum contendit. Quum trihui viam processisset, nuntiatum est ei Ariovistum cum suis omnibus copiis ad oceanum Vesontionem, quod est oppidum maximum Sequanorum, contendere, trihuique viam a suis finibus prefeuisse.

Grammatical Questions.—For those only who take Caesar.

1. Decline in full (singular and plural) *nova manus*, and (in the plural) *magnis itineribus* (Paragraph 2.)
2. Give the principal parts of all the verbs in Paragraph 1.
3. Parse fully:—*iidem, sibi, impetrat, fientes, minus, vellent* (Paragraph 1).
4. Explain the following terms, and give one example of each:—*deponent verb, ablative absolute, oblique narration.*

B. VIRGIL.

1. Talia flammato secum dea corde volutans
Nimborum in patriam, loca feta furentibus austris,
Aeoliam venit. Hic vasto rex Aeolus antro
Luctantes ventos tempestatesque sonoras
Imperio premit ac vindictis et carcere frenat.
Illi indignantes magno cum murmur montis
Circum claustra fremunt; celsa solet Aeolus arce
Sceptra tenens, mollitque animos et temperat iras;
Ni faciat, maria ac terras caelumque profundum
Quippe feraat rapidi secum verrantque per auras.
2. Corripuere viam interea, qua semita monstrat.
Jamque ascendebant collem, qui plurimus urbi
Inminet adversasque aspectat desuper arces.
Miratur molem Aeneas, magalia quondam,
Miratur portas strepitumque et strata viarum.
Instant ardentem Tyrii, pars ducere muros
Molirique arcem et manibus subvolvere saxa,
Pars optare locum tecto et concludere sulco.

Grammatical Questions.—For those only who take Virgil.

1. Decline in full (singular and plural) *tempestates sonoras*, and *celsa arce*. (Paragraph 1.)
2. Give the principal parts of all the verbs in Paragraph 2.
3. Parse fully:—*qua, plurimus, quondam, ardentem, molirique* (Paragraph 2).
4. Explain the following terms, and give one example of each:—*deponent verb, ablative absolute, oblique narration.*

ARITHMETIC.

(Time allowed—from 12.30 P.M. to 2 P.M.)

The working of these questions, as well as the answers, must be written out in full.

1. How many casks, one of them holding $19\frac{3}{4}$ cwt., and the others each 15 cwt. 17 lbs., are required for 54 tons?
2. If $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. cost 10 guineas, what will $\frac{5}{6}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ tons cost?
3. Simplify $\frac{5\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}}{(\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } \frac{2}{3}) \div (\frac{1}{4} \text{ of } 3\frac{1}{2})}$
4. Reduce 363 of $2l. 1s. 3d.$ to the decimal of $\frac{7}{2}$ of $3l. 6s.$
5. Express, approximately, in inches, the circumference of a wheel which will turn 565 times in 2 kilom. 33 dekam, 91 decim.
6. If $4\frac{1}{2}$ fields, of $18\frac{3}{4}$ acres, can be mowed by 7 machines in half a day, how many fields, of $56\frac{1}{2}$ acres each, can be mowed by 6 machines in 3 days?
7. What is the area of a gravel walk 4 ft. 8 in. wide, which encloses a grass plot 75 yds. long and 62 ft. broad?

ENGLISH.

(Time allowed—from 3 P.M. to 4.30 P.M.)

1. Mention (with examples) as many as you can of the suffixes by which abstract nouns are formed, and distinguish those of Teutonic from those of Latin origin.
2. Explain and illustrate, by examples, the various kinds of subordinate clauses which may enter into the structure of a complex sentence.
3. Parse fully:—

"I pray you then, in love and dear all'ance,
Let that one article rank with the rest."

4. In the following passage supply the necessary capital letters, and put in the stops and inverted commas where necessary:—is there any occasion to take me out of the house like this and make an exposure of my disgrace to all the neighbours I asked the detective considered the position no there is not he said at last a cab shall fetch away three of us and all the things and will wait for you and me in the main road.

*5. Write a short biography of one of the Tudor Sovereigns, or an outline of one of the works of Shakespeare or Scott.

PHARMACY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The latest published official list of licentiates of pharmacy in British Columbia shows there are 30 druggists in Victoria, 22 in Vancouver, 7 in Westminster, 4 in Nanaimo, and 1 each in Kamloops, Ainsworth, Chilliwack, Esquimalt, and Vernon.

COLOURED PHARMACISTS.—We have it on the authority of the *Pacific Druggist* that the demand in the United States for thoroughly educated coloured pharmacists increases, and far exceeds the supply, and the services of six coloured graduates, who were students in the Meharry College during the past session, were engaged in advance of their graduation.

* This must be attempted by every candidate.



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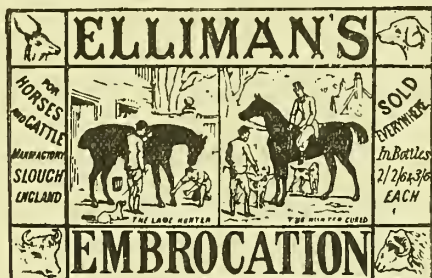
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IMPORTANT TO CHEMISTS.

NOVEL "COUNTER ADJUNCT" FOR APRIL.

See page 47.

EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB, LONDON. | EVANS, SONS & CO., LIVERPOOL.

Savaresse's Sandal Wood Oil Capsules are now in White Enamelled Metal Bore.

Chemists' Exhibition,

APRIL 22ND TO 30TH.

We shall exhibit all our Latest Pharmaceutical Improvements.

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Editorial Comments.

EDINBURGH CHEMISTS AND THE MEDICINE-STAMP.

It was lately reported that a little harvest of fines under the Medicine-stamp Acts had been collected from a number of Edinburgh pharmacists, and now comes the sequel in an interesting interview at an Edinburgh pharmacy with Lord Wolmer, who is one of the Parliamentary representatives of the northern capital. Lord Wolmer did not appear to have taken any preliminary trouble to acquaint himself with the Acts before he entered upon the discussion of them, for in the course of the interview he is reported to have asked whether the law was a recent one, and to have expressed some surprise when he was told that it was enacted in the far-off days when George the Third was King. This somewhat detracts from the value of his subsequently-expressed opinion that the chemists had a good case against the Government, although his Lordship's statesmanlike acumen again rose to the surface when he avowed his belief that it was hopeless to expect from any Government the relinquishment of the quarter of a million which the unholy oppression returns.

We have so often discussed the benefits and the failings of the Acts that it would be mere vain repetition to deal with the subject exhaustively in this place. Our readers are not all Lord Wolmers. We all know quite well that the old Acts, or, at any rate, the interpretation of them which has developed in the course of eighty years, is somewhat complicated, to say the least. But we cannot think that the Edinburgh chemists are quite maintaining their reputation

for sound judgment in putting in the forefront of their complainings the circumstance that the decisions of the Board of Inland Revenue in regard to labels are not always consistent. It is not, to our minds, very astonishing that in marking many thousands of labels, a great number of which are on the border-line, similar ones should be occasionally marked "liable" at one time, and "not liable" at another. That has happened, no doubt, but in a singularly few instances, and we have never heard of any instance, where the slip has occurred, that the Board have not given the chemist the benefit of the error.

But should it not be remembered that this privilege of getting labels so marked is a very considerable and exceptional advantage to the trade? Is there any other administrative department that has ever made such a concession in respect of any statute whatever? A great many chemists would be very sorry indeed to lose the privilege. And yet it seems to us that the logical reply of the Board to the representations which Lord Wolmer has promised to make to the department on behalf of his pharmaceutical constituents would be, "Very well; the mistake shall not occur again, for as the chemists object to it we will discontinue the practice of marking their labels." We are not informed whether the case which was to be drawn up for Lord Wolmer's information has been finally agreed upon, but if it has not we venture to suggest the advisability of omitting reference to this alleged grievance. More effective would it be to instance some actual cases of injustice happening in connection with the recent fines, though it may be mentioned as rather significant that no such example appears to have been brought forward at the recent interview.

GINGER-WINE ESSENCE.

WE are glad to hear that the chemists in Dumfries, where ginger-wine essence appears to be an important article of commerce, have solved the fiscal difficulties connected with it. It was stated at their meeting on Thursday last that they now all prepare the essence from gingerine, capsaicine, and glycerine, and that they are selling more of it than ever. A suggestion of such a way out of the difficulty appeared in our correspondence columns some six weeks ago, and we confess it seems to us the reasonable course for chemists to adopt. Messrs. Stevenson & Howell suggest that chemists should enlist the sympathies of the "genial ruffian," Mr. W. S. Caine, or some other prominent temperance advocate, and through him submit to the Chancellor of the Exchequer the grievance which they think oppresses them in this matter. We know of no reason why this proceeding should not be taken. Chemists can have no objection to special privileges, if these can be got. But we fail to see the force of the arguments with which they can approach the Government. The law of the land expressly stipulates that only licensed dealers shall supply spirits—that is to say, as beverages. By virtue of an old statute chemists are permitted to supply spirituous preparations for the use of "sick, lame, or distempered persons" only, and the Board of Inland Revenue interpret that permission with reasonable liberality. But it must be borne in mind that they not only have to protect the revenue, but that they are, besides, under a moral obligation to defend licensed vendors of spirituous beverages from the competition of unlicensed rivals, and if the recent attack has been, as our correspondents assert, instigated by the publicans, we do not see that this can be reasonably complained of. But, it is replied, the distinction is that in the case of these wine-essences it is not intended, it is not even possible, that they should be taken neat, or anything like

neat. If diluted as directed, the product will come within the limit of 3 per cent. proof spirit permitted by the Board. This argument is, no doubt, of some force, but it is obviously a dangerous one, and one which the Board cannot be expected to admit as a guiding one. To them, spirit sold as or for a beverage, in any and every form, is to be sold under licence only, but recognising, as they do, the impossibility of preventing altogether the alcoholic fermentation in certain generally-accepted temperance beverages, they permit the presence of the 3 per cent. of proof spirit already indicated.

THE IRISH PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL AND HOME RULE.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland is always capable of original thought and action, so that a proposal to discuss the "Bill for the better Government of Ireland" at present before the House of Commons was not at all surprising. The President was prepared with a resolution on the subject, and we gather from the report that he personally does not desire the "better government" of his country offered by Mr. Gladstone. The subject is, no doubt, one of intense interest to all classes of Irishmen, but we cannot help thinking that the Council were well advised in avoiding the topic. There was a very fair chance that a discussion of the subject might have led to a disturbance of the harmony which Mr. Wells, with a Christian-like oblivion of the few little scenes in which he has himself taken part, recalled as the characteristic of the Council's history. A decision either way would certainly have alienated many members who could not have anticipated that their pharmaceutical representatives would have assumed the right to speak for them politically.

THE CHEMISTS' EXHIBITION.

The promoter of the Chemists' and Druggists' Exhibition which is to be opened at the Agricultural Hall on Saturday, April 22, called at this office to report progress a day or two since. He had then made contracts for space with ninety-two firms, and was expecting that twenty or thirty others would yet decide to put in an appearance. Among the exhibitors will be most of the progressive houses in the trade. There are still a number of well-known firms who decline to go into the water until they are sure they will be able to swim—that is, who want to be confident that the speculation will pay before they venture. These will come along another year if this experiment answers. Asked as to attractions other than the exhibits, Mr. Black said there would be a band, a lady who would lecture on chemistry and cookery, another who would deal with hygiene in the home, two gentlemen lecturers, ambulance demonstrations, a welcome club, and a refreshment department. He believed chemists would come to the show in their thousands, and would be pleased with it. Here is an opportunity for Mr. Thompson to advocate his theory of territorial representation, or for Mr. Cross to unfold again his moving panorama of the great deeds of the Pharmaceutical Society.

BACTERIOLOGY.

The position which bacteriological methods are taking in the diagnosis of disease, and the application of bacteriology to many technical processes, make it necessary that the science should not remain a mysterious one to pharmacists. It may therefore interest London men to know that new courses of instruction in (1) general bacteriology, and (2) the bacteriology of fermentation are given in King's College, Strand. The former course, beginning on May 8, is held on Monday evenings, from 7 to 9, and comprises lectures and practical work. The students examine, stain, and mount examples of the various micro-organisms from cultures and

in tissue sections. The bacteriology of fermentation class is held on Wednesday evenings, from 7 to 9, beginning on May 17. In the practical work the students examine, stain, and mount permanently examples of various micro-organisms, yeasts, &c. Both courses will be of much interest to pharmacists who can spare the time. Particulars regarding them may be obtained from Dr. R. T. Hewlett, Bacteriological Laboratory, King's College, London.

French Pharmaceutical News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

ANTISEPTIC COTTON-WOOL.—At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences, M. Léon Vignon, of the Lyons Academy of Sciences, continued his remarks, through M. A. Gauthier, on sublimated cotton-wool. On this occasion attention was especially directed to the action of cotton-wool on sublimate absorbed in solutions at intervals. M. Vignon draws the following conclusions from his researches:—(1) Bleached cotton-wool, plunged at intervals in solutions of sublimate, fixes the mercuric oxide in greater proportion than the hydrochloric acid. (2) This impregnated cotton-wool, dried at an ordinary temperature and immersed in water several days later, only gives off a fraction of its mercury in the condition of sublimate; it retains mercuric oxide and insoluble calomel. The calomel is formed by the reaction of the oxide and mercuric chloride, and the cellulose is transformed into oxycellulose. (3) By the action of a temperature of 60° C. the amount of mercuric chloride diminishes and the calomel augments. This action may take place at an ordinary temperature in the course of time. It may lead to the complete insolubility of the mercury.

A CENTENARIAN.—On Saturday last the doctors of Havre entertained to dinner at Frascati's one of their colleagues, Dr. de Bossy, who was born on April 4, 1793. The centenarian was in excellent health, and received a commemorative medal subscribed for by those present. He made a charming speech, and mentioned that his father had lived 103 years. As for himself, he felt in excellent condition to long attend to the needs of suffering humanity. It may be added that after the cholera epidemic of last year Dr. de Bossy received a medal of honour for his devotion to patients. His eldest son, born in 1839, is established in business at Havre as a pharmacist. A second son is a pharmacist at Rouen. The old gentleman has also a daughter who is the wife of a pharmacist at Les Audelys. The centenarian gentleman confesses to two passions—coffee and snuff-taking. He says he has sometimes taken as many as forty cups per diem of the former when residing in the colonies, while he excuses the latter as a habit of his youth, and tells with glee that it has kept him from smoking, and that he has not lost a single tooth. Dr. de Bossy's life has not been exactly one of monotony. In 1793, a few days after his birth, his father had to take refuge in England, and there the present head of the family studied medicine. He afterwards resided at Calcutta, also in several French colonies, but he has been in practice at Havre since 1843.

PHARMACY AT NICE.—During a short visit to Nice last week the representative of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST took occasion to interview an English-speaking French pharmacist established in the Avenue de la Gare, which forms the main thoroughfare of the town. This gentleman said that things are terribly cut up there, and this seemed very natural, for on one side of the same avenue, and within a space of 100 yards, there are three other chemists' shops, all cultivating English business, besides two more further towards the station. "I have a son," said the pharmacist, "but I will take care no child of mine ever goes into this business. You say your father has six, and only one has been consecrated to the pestle. He would do better to break stones on the high-road at home than to come here. I have been told that the English gentry very often ignore the country chemists, and send their prescriptions to London. Well, what do you think of wealthy visitors here doing the same?"

The medicine comes by sample or parcel post, declared as 'no value,' so it pays no duty. Of course, we poor pharmacists have to contend with a heavy duty on all drugs and pharmaceutical products coming from England or elsewhere abroad. It is true the Customs could charge, but they seldom take the trouble to open small parcels, and if they did it would be difficult to classify the exact contents of bottles. Doctors have a stupid habit—most doctors are idiots," he added, repeating the word "idiots" with vehemence—"of telling patients to get their prescriptions made up at Allen & Hanburys', Savory & Moore's, or some swell West-end pharmacy they happen to fancy. What is the real effect? Why, perhaps it is the simplest stuff imaginable, and, instead of having it made up by a qualified man like myself, who does his own work, the order is sent to a big pharmacy, to be attended to, perhaps, by an apprentice, but naturally the name on the label charms the patients." These woes of the proprietor of a very smart-looking establishment, who, like his colleagues, evidently depends on winter visitors for his trade, were perhaps partly the effect of a bad digestion. But some twenty yards from his premises is a chemist's shop with an air of the "Fatherland" about it, rather famed for "cutting." Cannes, too, swarms with pharmacies, and Mentone has its full complement. Both these places are distinctly English, while Nice is cosmopolitan, but nearly all the "Temples of Health" claim a British origin. It may be that many of the chemists find the Riviera so charming that they are satisfied to work without profits—they ought not to expect to have all the advantages.

Trade Notes.

MR. J. C. ENO has brought out a new and attractive show card, emblematical of his fruit-salt, finished and framed in first-class style, which he offers to forward to chemists, carriage paid, with suitable counter-bills and "dummies."

THERE are probably few matters in which greater ingenuity is required nowadays than in the production of a truly original device in advertising. The Liebig's Extract of Meat Company (Limited) have hit upon such an idea, and produced an advertising card which is admirable both in its conception and in its execution. The card, when opened, shows a sunset scene upon an Argentine pampa, upon which a herd of cattle are disporting themselves by a scanty stream. By means of small bands of green paper a cut-out figure, representing a couple of vacqueros, mounted and picturesquely attired, and about half-a-dozen fine specimens of grazing cattle are projected into the foreground, and when looked at from a distance produce an excellent scenic effect. The card is neatly executed in colours.

IN the course of a day or two there is to be distributed to the medical profession, and to chemists and druggists, No. XVI. of "Helbing's Pharmacological Record," which is a report on an examination of Armbricht coca-wine. The fact that the "Record" is to be so liberally distributed, will bring the results of the investigation before many of our readers in fuller detail than our space would permit, but we may say that the object of the investigation was:—(1) The purity and soundness of the wine used as a vehicle; (2) the presence of the "extractive" as well as the recognised alkaloidal principles of coca; and (3) the absence of such foreign substances as are associated with grade preparations. On all these points Messrs. Helbing and Passmore appear to be satisfied, and they state their results very fully.

PUT A STRONG STICK IN IT.—The drug-store proprietor has employed a new boy for 3s a week. "I'll have a little stick in mine," said the man at the soda-water counter. "A little what?" asked the boy. "A little stick," repeated the man with embarrassment. "In your soda-water?" "Yes, of course." The boy prepared the mixture. The man took a swallow, gasped, gurgled, and coughed, and when he caught his breath, said, "What in thunder did you put in that soda-water?" "Well, sir," replied the boy, "I wouldn't have done it if you hadn't insisted; but as long as you wanted it I gave you the best brand of mucilage there is in the shop."—*Washington Star.*

Personalities.

MR. SAMUEL W. FAIRCHILD has been re-elected President of the New York College of Pharmacy.

MR. JAMES BORDASS, chemist and druggist, Driffield, has been re-elected people's warden at the parish Vestry.

MR. W. J. ORSMAN, F.I.C., F.C.S., of Gathurst, has been appointed public analyst for the borough of Southport.

MR. DAVID KENNEDY, chemist, Hawick, has given 200*l.* to a fund for the extension of the Hawick Cottage Hospital.

MR. W. F. CHAVE, chemist and cider-merchant, Hereford, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the city of Hereford.

At the Bridlington Local Board election held on April 3, Mr. H. J. Jackson, pharmaceutical chemist, was returned at the head of the poll.

MR. W. BUTCHER, chemist, Blackheath, has been elected to the Lewisham Board of Guardians, in the place of Mr. T. H. Lavers, chemist, deceased.

MR. G. T. ARCHIBALD, chemist and druggist, Workington, has been re-elected for the third time people's warden for the St. Michael's Vestry, Workington.

MR. LEWIS OUGH, F.C.S., laboratory manager with Messrs. J. Richardson & Co. (Limited), Leicester, has been elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society of London.

DR. DONALD HARVEY ATTFIELD, M.A., of Peterhouse College, was amongst those who were successful in the State Medicine Examination at Cambridge last week.

MR. D. U. STILL, chemist, of Lower Road, Charlton, has been selected as one of the overseers for the parish of Woolwich by the Justices of the Blackheath division.

COLONEL CHARLES MUMBY, mineral-water manufacturer, of Gosport and Portsmouth, has been re-elected at the top of the poll as a member for the Alverstoke Local Board.

MR. JOHN CARMAN, chemist, has been returned at the head of the poll for the Holywell Local Board, of which he has been a member for seventeen years, and twice chairman.

MR. ROBERT ROBERTSON, 1 Brandon Terrace, Edinburgh, a former Assistants' Association prizeman, has secured the bronze medal at Dr. Stevenson Macadam's chemistry class this session.

MR. W. STEVENS, formerly in business as a chemist at Chatham, met with an unfortunate accident in High Street, Chatham, last week, being knocked down and run over by a horse and trap.

MR. ROBERT GREEN, chemist, of Hare Street, Woolwich, has been re-elected at the head of the poll, with 2,046 votes, a member of the Woolwich Union Board of Guardians of Woolwich parish.

MESSRS. VINCENT LITCHFIELD FELLOWS and Walter Humphries Bate, chemists, of Harrington Road, South Kensington, have been granted by the Kensington Justices a licence to sell wine.

MR. W. BATES, chemist, 50 Oxford Street, Southampton, was on Wednesday last elected a member of the Corporation, being second out of nineteen candidates for eight seats in the St. Mary parish.

At the meeting of the Dumfries Chamber of Commerce, held on April 7, Mr. J. W. Sutherland, pharmaceutical chemist, Dumfries, was elected a member of the Executive Council of the Chamber.

MR. J. E. LOCKYER, chemist, of High Street, Deptford, has been elected a member of the Board of Governors and Directors of the parish of St. Nicholas, Deptford. He has resigned his seat on the Greenwich Board of Guardians.

MR. ALFRED WALTER STOKES, F.C.S., F.I.C., of 60 Park Road, has been appointed public analyst for the parish of St. John, Hampstead, for the ensuing year, at a salary of 50*l.* per annum, with a fee of 10*s.* 6*d.* for each analysis made.

MR. THOMAS CHRISTY has been the subject of many hearty congratulations on 'Change this week on the occasion of his son's marriage. It may interest botanists to know that the orange-blossom worn by the bride was sent by Mr. Thomas Hanbury from La Mortola, where Mr. and Mrs. Christy, junior, are now spending their honeymoon.

MR. WM. BOWER, pharmaceutical chemist, of 96 Tottenham Court Road, and Mr. Geo. Arthur Hodgkinson, chemist and druggist, of 9 Chapple Street, Somers Town, have been elected this week members of the St. Pancras Union Board of Guardians. Mr. Hodgkinson is a new member, and Mr. Bower was re-elected.

MR. HERBERT WOODS, pharmaceutical chemist, Plymouth, was entertained at a complimentary dinner at the Plymouth Club, last week, in anticipation of his marriage, by the members of the Plymouth Pedestrian Club, of which he has been honorary secretary. Mr. C. J. Park, chemist, Mutley Plain, Plymouth, the President of the club, occupied the chair on the occasion.

DR. BARNHART, one of the representatives of manufacturers of Fellows's Syrup, is in London at present, having recently returned from a two years' sojourn in India. Dr. Barnhart has a very extensive connection amongst medical men throughout the world, for he has travelled all over it twice, and in his recent tour visited most Eastern parts except Australia. He reports that Japanese medical men look with favour upon English and American specialties, and Fellows's Syrup is one of their favourite prescriptions.

COLONEL GAMBLE, C.B., one of the pioneers of the alkali-trade in St. Helens, has presented to the borough a piece of land for the erection of a free public library, and has invested 20,000*l.* to cover the cost of the building. This is one of a series of munificent gifts which the eminent chemical-manufacturer has made to the town where his business has been carried on. He has given a church, schools, a volunteer hall, and a large part of a park to the town, and has besides contributed handsomely to all the public institutions of St. Helens, and when his works were taken over by the Alkali Union he divided nearly 6,000*l.* among his principal clerks and foremen. He is honorary colonel of the volunteers, and was created C.B. in the jubilee year, 1887.

SIR HENRY ROSCOE has accepted the appointment of chemical adviser to the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee. The appointment is for twelve months and the salary will be 700*l.* At the meeting on Monday last, Alderman Noton (Oldham) moved a resolution against the election of Sir Henry, complaining that the matter had been rushed by the committee, and that other chemists had not been given a fair chance of competing. He also considered the salary extravagant. The Chairman, however, replied that Sir Henry Roscoe had been appointed because of his eminent position as a chemist, which gave him very great influence on these matters. Dyers, bleachers, and others were perfectly willing to receive his opinion, and to abide by it, and they were in many instances prepared to accede to the suggestions he made. The resolution, on being put to the vote, was lost by fourteen votes against three.

MRS. ERNEST HART tells a good story about four men unknown to each other who met at the common table of a country inn. They all paid evident attention to what they ate. One refused the soup, and remarked, "Sir A. B. forbids soup at dinner." Another objected to drink anything, saying, "Sir A. B. advises that the meals should be taken dry." A third rejected the *entrées* and sweets, and sighed pathetically, "All kickshaws are tabooed by Sir A. B." The fourth man, however, was observed to eat steadily through the dinner, and to partake of all the good things with evident relish. "Sir," at last said one of his companions, "you do not seem to follow the dicta of Sir A. B." "No," was the genial reply of the man who had enjoyed his dinner, "for I am Sir A. B." Mrs. Hart once had the audacity to tell this story to the great physician indicated, and no one's amusement could have been greater or his laughter more hearty.

"WHAT did de doctah say ailed yer mostly, Bill?" "He lowed dat I had a conflagration of diseases. Fast, de salvation glan's don't insist my indigestion; dat makes a torpedo liver, cose I'm liable to go off any minute."

Business Changes.

MR. GEO. SENIOR has purchased the business of Mr. E. R. Mann, Kingsley Road, Liverpool.

MR. GEORGE B. WRIGHT, formerly with Thompson & Co. (Limited), Oldham, has bought Porter, Hall & Co.'s business at Hebdon Bridge.

MESSRS. J. HALLAWELL & Co., export druggists, have removed from 63 Wood Street to more spacious premises at 114 Duke Street, Liverpool.

THE SOUTHERN DRUG COMPANY, Southampton, have removed their St. Mary Street business to more commodious premises further down the street.

MESSRS. ROBERT INGHAM CLARK & Co., have removed their City offices from No. 13 to No. 6 St. Helen's Place, London, E.C., lately occupied by the Cunard Steamships Company.

MESSRS. BOTWOOD & BOSCOMBE have taken over the business lately carried on by Mr. J. H. Hackett, 21 Grange Mount, Birkenhead. Mr. Botwood was formerly in business in Dartford.

THE partnership existing between Messrs. George Thompson and C. B. Southwell, chemists, High Street, Knaresborough, has been dissolved, and the business will in future be conducted by Mr. Charles B. Southwell, under his own name.

THE business of the late Mr. John Jaap, 268, 270, and 272 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, has been sold to Mr. John Alexander, who was manager for the deceased for the last fifteen years. It will be carried on under the style of John Jaap & Co.

MESSRS. THOMAS TOMLINSON & SON, of 9 New Cannon Street, Manchester, have taken the premises next door to the above, which they have annexed to their present warehouse and office, and have made private rooms for consultations, negotiations, &c.

BOTH the businesses of Mr. Thomas Brewerton at Mill Street and Burnley Road, Padiham, have been purchased by Mr. John Cunliffe from Messrs. Clay & Abraham, Liverpool. Messrs. Thomas Tomlinson & Son, Manchester, valued and conveyed for both parties.

MR. JAS. H. PEARCE has, in consequence of ill-health, retired from the management of the Toronto branch of Evans & Sons (Limited), wholesale druggists, and is succeeded by Mr. T. Waterhouse, who formerly represented Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson in Canada.

MR. HERBERT E. CULLWICK has removed his chemist's business from 14 Snow Hill, Wolverhampton, to the Phoenix Pharmacy, 42 Dudley Street, in the same town. The Phoenix Pharmacy has been in the hands of chemists since 1815. Mr. Cullwick has refitted and restocked it throughout.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Bown, J. Q., and Handfield-Jones, C. R., under the style of Bown & Handfield-Jones, medical practitioners, Wandsworth, S.W.

Boyce, F., Boyce, H., and Goldsworthy, W. M., under the style of Boyce, Son & Co., Bristol, mineral-water manufacturers.

Jakins, P. S., and Maughan, J., under the style of Jakins & Maughan, physicians and surgeons, Osnaburgh Street and Albany Street, Regent's Park, N.W.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Wicking, David, High Street, Marylebone, W., surgeon-dentist.

Young, Chilton, Easton, and Wilcox, John Henry Bennett, Easton, formerly of Eastville, Gloucestershire (trading as Young & Wilcox), late trading at Bristol, mineral-water manufacturers.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Pasmore, James Henry, Tottenham Court Road, W., chemist.

Young, Chilton, Easton, and Wilcox, John Henry Bennett, Easton, late of Eastville, Gloucestershire (trading as Young & Wilcox), late trading at Bristol, mineral-water manufacturers.

Photographic Notes

BLACK STAIN FOR BRASS.

VERY frequently photographers find that the black lining or coating on brasswork gets badly rubbed. If this happens inside the camera or lens, trouble often follows owing to reflected light. A good dead-black varnish may be made by the admixture of lampblack with a tolerably dilute solution of celluloid. This solution is much better suited for the purpose than the thin Brunswick black or shellac varnish ordinarily used. If the lens-stops get rubbed, immerse them in a solution of 2 oz. of nitrate of copper and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of nitrate of silver in a pint of water; after this heat them, and well wash in water.

THE NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.

FOR the fifth time the Crystal Palace Company have inaugurated a photographic exhibition at Sydenham. As a picture-show it is a very marked success; but the photographic trade have not given their support to the Apparatus Division, so that, as a matter of fact, that section of the exhibition is very meagre. The principal exhibitors are Messrs. R. & J. Beck (Cornhill), who show principally their admirable hand-camera, the "Frena," with examples of work done with it, and some very fine enlargements made from the negatives. The lenses are perfect, and the whole workmanship reflects the greatest credit upon the makers.

Messrs. Theobald & Co. (Farringdon Road) have an extensive show of apparatus of a good and cheap kind. Lantern-slide making and colouring is practically shown; cameras, lanterns, &c., are exhibited in great variety.

Messrs. D. Noakes & Co. (Greenwich), have a very large exhibit of lanterns, cameras, &c., and a staff of men are engaged in making and finishing wood and brass work.

The Cresco Fylma Company exhibit specimens and give practical demonstrations of their enlarging system, which is done by the simple expanding of the film and the transfer of it from one support to another.

Mr. Treble has a novelty in the form of a gaslit studio. What may be termed a battery of incandescent gas-burners is arranged with reflectors, and with the assistance of diffusers placed in front of each burner a very strong and equal lighting is ensured. In the Art Division some very beautiful specimens of work done by means of this light are on view.

Mr. Horace C. Lewis shows a new and cheap form of stereoscope; Mr. J. Desire England, celluloid films and prints, and lantern-slides made from them; Messrs. Platt & Witte have on view camera-fittings all made to gauge, and a very handsome bi-unial lantern.

Mr. W. Couch has a large assortment of frames, mounts, &c. Mr. Suddard shows a novelty in an apparatus for the exhibition of photographic prints washed by clockwork. There are many other matters in this division which are worth seeing, although it cannot be said to be representative of the photographic trades.

In the Art Division the work is of a high quality; in professional work the best is shown by Messrs. W. M. Warnenke (Glasgow), J. Goodwin, Arthur C. Treble, H. Hallier-Robinson (Dublin). A feature in the exhibition is the collective exhibits by Photographic Societies—some seven or eight are represented. A Challenge Cup is offered for competition, which is held by one Society for a year and then re-competed for. The Birmingham Society are the present holders, and they have a very strong show this year, but principally of topographical work. The West London Society show the most artistic photographs; many of them are gems in composition and perfect in technique. Some very fine pictures are shown by Messrs. Henry Sandland, A. R. Dresser, Douglas Pym, J. C. Wimpy, A. W. Scanlan, Leslie Selby, John A. Hodges, &c. A large number of lantern-slides have been received; selections from these are shown every evening, at 6 P.M., in the Opera Theatre, under the direction of Mr. Charles W. Hastings, Hon. Sec. of the National Society of Lanternists. The lantern, a bi-unial, built by Messrs. W. Watson & Sons, is under the management of Mr. S. G. B. Wollaston; the pictures are projected upon a screen measuring 30 feet square. The Opera Theatre is always crowded, the lantern entertainments being much appreciated.

Bankruptcy Reports.

Re JAMES KIMBERLEY TWINBERROW, 80 Wigmore Street, and 71 Westbourne Grove, W., trading as Twinberrow & Son, Chemist and Druggist.

The usual summary of the accounts and the Official Receiver's observations thereupon, have now been issued by Mr. Pope, Assistant-Receiver in charge of this case. The circumstances of this failure have already been fully reported. Mr. Pope states that the books of account produced by the bankrupt are not such as sufficiently disclose his financial position at any time. Creditors treated as "fully secured" are to the extent of 29,983*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* the mortgagees of the bankrupt's leasehold business premises and the freehold property, his interest in which he values at 39,000*l.*, showing an apparent surplus over and above the mortgages of 9,016*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* It appears that in June and September last the mortgagees foreclosed on the whole of the freehold property. Creditors treated as "fully secured," other than the mortgagees, are stated to hold a policy on the bankrupt's life, a stop order on 290*l.* Bank of England Stock, and a picture. The value placed upon these securities is that of the bankrupt, and is entirely subject to realisation. "Partly secured" creditors are stated to hold two pictures.

Re WILLIAM APPLEBY HARRISON, formerly of Stratford, Manufacturing Chemist.

THIS debtor has filed accounts at the London Bankruptcy Court showing total liabilities 4,413*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, and a deficiency of 1,201*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* He states that he originally commenced business as a bone-merchant at Birmingham, but after so trading for about seven years he had to sell the business at a loss owing to its collapse through an American competitor; that in 1878, with 3,000*l.* borrowed capital, he commenced business in partnership with another person as manufacturing chemists, at Stratford, with whom he traded as Harrison & Young until January 1880, when they were adjudged bankrupt. A dividend of 3*s.* in the pound was paid to the firm's creditors, and the debtor obtain a discharge from the proceedings in February, 1882. He has since been concerned in various businesses and patents, and has acted as director and manager of a coal and iron company. In 1890 he purchased a business, paying 150*l.* and agreeing to pay a further 150*l.* if it proved successful, and continued the same at Tunstall, and at Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C., under the style of the "White Swan Bitters Company," for about five months, when, finding he was losing money, he closed the business, and has since had no occupation. The debtor attributes his failure to undue pressure by the petitioning creditor, and to his inability to realise certain company shares.

The creditors met on Friday, April 7, and in the absence of any offer, decided to leave the estate in the hands of the Official Receiver to be wound up in the usual course of bankruptcy. The public examination of the debtor is appointed for April 27.

Re E. T. EVANS, Pembroke Dock, Chemist and Druggist.

The examination of the debtor was held at the Temperance Hall, Pembroke Dock, on Wednesday of last week, before the Official Receiver, Mr. T. Thomas, Carmarthen. The business was almost entirely of a formal character, and was generally satisfactory, the ulterior proceedings being adjourned to May 3.

Re EDWARD GASCOIGNE, Nottingham, Yeast and Vinegar Maker.

The public examination of the above bankrupt took place on April 7, at the Nottingham Bankruptcy Court. The debtor's liabilities amount to 1,313*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, and his assets are estimated at 149*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

Replying to the Official Receiver, the debtor said he commenced business in February, 1890, in partnership with John Cooke and Robert Sleaford, under the style of the "Eng-

lish Yeast-manufacturing Company." They had no capital, and they agreed to pay about 500*l.* for the plant on the premises. Their landlord was Mr. Samuel Morley, and he afterwards acted as their manager and advanced them money. Sleaford and Cooke subsequently retired from the partnership, leaving debtor the assets and liabilities, and before filing his petition Mr. Morley took possession of the premises. The vinegar business was started in conjunction with two other persons, without capital. His partners subsequently withdrew, and in February last he sold the business to Mr. Morley for 1*l.*, the latter taking over the liabilities. He had contracted debts with a knowledge of his insolvency, as he had known all along that he was insolvent. The examination was closed.

Re JAMES HENRY PASMORE, 116 Tottenham Court Road, W., Pharmaceutical Chemist.

UNDER a receiving order made in this case last month upon the debtor's own petition, the usual summary and observations have now been issued from the London Bankruptcy Court by Mr. E. L. Hough, Official Receiver. The debtor makes no proposal, and has been adjudged bankrupt. The accounts show unsecured creditors, 608*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; preferential creditors, 123*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*; assets valued at 707*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, and a deficiency of 24*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* The assets are made up as follows, viz. — Cash, 3*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*; stock-in-trade, 180*l.*; trade fixtures, fittings, utensils, &c., 150*l.*; household furniture, &c., 100*l.*; life policy, 120*l.*; shares in limited companies, 35*l.*; and book-debts, 119*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* The debtor attributes his failure to his liability upon a judgment recently recovered against him for damages in connection with a chemist's business at 42 High Street, Putney, S.W., particulars of which we have already published. He accounts for his deficiency thus:—

	£	s.	d.
Damages and costs under before-mentioned judgment and costs of defence	290	0	0
Household expenditure since January 1, 1892	425	0	0
Bad debts	18	7	1
	733	7	1
<i>Deduct—</i>			
Estimated surplus existing at January 1, 1892	175	0	0
Legacy received under will of relative	247	0	0
Net profit on trading (estimated to balance)	286	18	10
	708	18	10
Deficiency as per statement of affairs	24	8	3

The books of account stated to have been kept (but which have not all been yet produced) consist of cash, day, and subsidiary books, and debtors' and creditors' ledgers. The creditors' ledger does not contain accounts with the cash creditors, and the books appear to be in other respects imperfect and incomplete. The unsecured liabilities include 185*l.* in respect of borrowed money, 79*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* the debtor's own solicitor's charges, and 148*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* his liability upon the before-mentioned judgment; whilst the balance appears to be due for goods supplied and work done. The stock-in-trade and fixtures, &c., are valued on the basis of the business being sold as a going concern. A portion of the furniture to the value of 50*l.* is stated to belong to the debtor's wife, part having been purchased with her own moneys, and part given to her by relatives. The public examination of the debtor is fixed for April 21.

Re HERBERT POTTER, 31 High Street, Sutton, Surrey Chemist.

AT the Croydon Bankruptcy Court on Wednesday this debtor appeared for public examination. The gross liabilities are 2,837*l.*, of which 2,787*l.* is expected to rank for dividend. The assets are *nil*. The debtor attributes his failure to bad trade, opposition, and heavy costs in divorce proceedings instituted against him in 1891.

In reply to questions by the Official Receiver, the debtor stated that he commenced business at his present address in

February, 1868, with a capital of 300*l.*, of which 50*l.* was his own and 250*l.* was borrowed from an insurance society. He carried on the business until February, 1891, when it was turned into a limited liability company, under the style of Herbert Potter (Limited). His wife now carried on the business in her maiden name (Amy Fullex) and paid the rent. He (debtor) was her manager.

The Registrar: At what salary?

The Debtor: None.

The Registrar: All found? (Laughter.)

The Debtor: Yes. His wife bought the stock-in-trade, fixtures, &c., in April, 1892, under an execution levied by the Sheriff of Surrey, and they were married in the following month. He first knew of his insolvency in 1891, but hoped the business would improve.

The Official Receiver: When you were divorced did you marry the co-respondent?

The Debtor: I married the woman I thought I would. (Laughter.)

How much were you in debt when you married Amy Fullex?

The Debtor: God only knows; I don't. The sheriff put in an execution, and would have sold everything, even to the child's cot. I could not pay him out, but Amy came forward and bought the stock and fixtures for 106*l.*, and I married her a month afterwards.

In reply to the Registrar, the debtor said he had been insolvent since 1881.

The Registrar: Were you ever solvent?

The Debtor: I don't think I was.

The Official Receiver asked the debtor if he could explain how the 2,787*l.* had gone.

The Debtor replied that he could not tell in the least.

The Official Receiver: You appear to have been losing 230*l.* a year for the last ten years. How did it go?

The Debtor: I could not live on air, you know. (Laughter.)

The examination was adjourned.

New Companies.

R. APPELYARD & Co. (LIMITED).—Capital 600*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of chemists and druggists and dentists formerly carried on by R. Appleyard, deceased, at 48 and 50 Park Lane, Little Horton, Bradford; and to carry on business as chemists, druggists, drysalter, oil and colour men, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each, with one exception) are:—N. Thorp, Southfield Lane, Great Horton, grocer; T. Dawson, 271 Great Horton Road, Bradford, clerk; W. E. Rhodes, 32 Crossley Street, Great Horton, cashier; C. Thorp, 85 Halstead Place, Great Horton, gentleman; W. Ainley, Liversedge, Row, Great Horton; J. E. H. Lambert, 3 Ashgrove, Bradford, pharmaceutical chemist; Ada Appleyard, 85 Halstead Place, Great Horton, spinster (50 shares). There shall not be more than five nor less than three directors, and the first are N. Thorpe (managing), T. Dawson, and W. E. Rhodes. Qualification, 100*l.* Remuneration: N. Thorp, 40*l.* per annum; other directors to be fixed in general meeting. Registered office, 50 Park Lane, Little Horton, Bradford.

DABS LONDON DRUG STORES (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, and to deal in medicines, medicaments, proprietary articles, toilet requisites, mineral waters, apparatus, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each, with one exception) are:—G. Handyside, 12 Bentinck Crescent, Newcastle-on-Tyne, farmer (50 shares); Jane Hunton, 15 Ormonde Street, Jarrow; E. Hunton, 15 Ormonde Street, saddler; W. Francis, Rothbury, solicitor; S. F. Bates, The Grove, Gosforth, solicitor; J. A. Gardner, St. Nicholas Chambers, Newcastle; and W. Parker, 131 Sandycroft Road, Newcastle, agent. The first director is G. Handyside. Qualification, 50*l.*

BARTON AND NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE DRUG AND AERATED-WATER COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares.

Objects: To acquire the business of chemist, druggist, and aerated-water manufacturer belonging to Mr. S. B. Mason, at Barton-upon-Humber, and to carry on the businesses of manufacturing, retail, and dispensing chemists and druggists and aerated and mineral water manufacturers and dealers, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—S. B. Mason, 76 Lowgate, Hull, wine merchant; R. H. Elliott, 4 Melbourne Grove, Hull, cashier; C. C. Harrison, 59 Blundell Street, Hull, manager; W. Scott, Cogan House, Hull, accountant; T. L. Locking, 27 Albany Street, Hull, solicitor; T. W. Holdich, County Buildings, Hull, solicitor; W. R. Locking, Cottingham, accountant. Registered without articles of association. Office: 76 Lowgate, Hull.

NORTH-WESTERN MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED).—With a capital of 1,000*l.*, in 700 ordinary and 300 preference shares of 1*l.* each. Objects: To acquire and take over as a going concern, and continue the business of sole proprietors and sellers of Bengale paste, and any other business in connection with it, now carried on at 5 St. James's Street, Liverpool, under the style of the North-Western Manufacturing Company. The first subscribers (who take one preference share each) are:—J. T. Grindrod, North John Street, Liverpool, solicitor; S. Warburton, 89 Eastbourne Street, Liverpool, clerk; G. Silver, 18 Guelph Street, Liverpool, law-stationer; A. Gold, 51 Cotteham Street, Liverpool, clerk; J. Milne, 73 Henry Street, Rochdale, schoolmaster; R. R. Daly, 18 Kingsland Road, Birkenhead, accountant; F. Ashworth, Blundellsands, solicitor; R. W. Dowd, Clough-ton Road, Birkenhead, engineer. The first directors are W. Bell, G. J. Scott, T. A. Fox, A. E. Richardson; remuneration to be decided by a general meeting. Registered office, 5 James Street, Liverpool.

MARZA MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 75,000*l.*, in 2*l.* shares. Objects: To manufacture and deal in medicines, wines, liqueurs, drugs, medicinal compounds, lotions, pills, &c., and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, and dealers in chemical, medicinal, and toilet articles, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—M. G. Webb, 16 Cité d'Antin, Paris, engineer; H. S. Riant, Copthall House, E.C., clerk; S. Child, Despard Road, Highgate, gentleman; G. Child, 119 Station Road, Finchley, manager; H. A. Gieve, 29 Richmond Terrace, Clapham Road, S.W., traveller; H. J. Edwards, 16 Montem Road, Forest Hill, traveller; and H. R. Blleloch, 30 Gilmore Road, Lewisham, buyer. There shall not be less than two nor more than ten directors, and the first shall be nominated by the subscribers. Qualification of directors (other than the first, who require none), 250*l.* Remuneration, after payment of 10*l.* per cent., to be determined by them, but not to exceed 1,000*l.* per annum divisible, and 3*l.* 3*s.* each board meeting attended.

ENGLISH TRUSS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on business as wholesale and retail dealers in and manufacturers of surgical instruments, appliances for rupture, trusses, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—W. Baines, 28 Blenheim Terrace, Leeds, surgical-instrument maker; Caroline A. Baines, Portland Crescent, Leeds; Cora J. Baines, 28 Blenheim Terrace, Leeds, spinster; Jane Baines, 28 Blenheim Terrace, costumier; H. D. Baines, 180 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, fish merchant; A. Brookes, Portland Crescent, Leeds, specialist; Mabel J. Grummett, 31 North Parade, Grantham. The first directors are Walter Baines and Mrs C. A. Baines. Registered office, Galvanpathic Institute, Portland Crescent, Leeds.

BERRY'S DRUG STORES (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on under the style of "Berry's Drug Stores," by W. E. Berry, at 117 Market Street, Farnworth, Lancashire, and to carry on business as chemists, druggists, oil and colour men, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—W. M. Young, 29 Lever Grove, Bolton, sorting-clerk; J. W. Waters, Bradford Street, Farnworth, cashier; G. A. Cary, 125 Market Street, Farnworth, jeweller; Alice Berry, 117 Market Street, Farnworth; Andrew Nelson, 80 Market Street, Farnworth, confectioner; J. Riley, Cobden Street, Pendleton, wine-importer; E. Shrewsbury, 358 Liverpool Road, Patricroft, grocer. The managing director is the said W. E. Berry. Registered office, 117 Market Street, Farnworth, near Bolton.

THE DIARY COUPON.

(RESULT OF THE FOREIGN COMPETITION.)

THE foreign competitors who have filled in our DIARY coupon have been of much the same mind as the home subscribers. The response to eight out of the nine questions has been the same in both cases, the only divergence of view being in the case of the fourth question. We were not able to declare the result of this competition earlier, as a considerable time had to be allowed for the penetration of our DIARY into the remotest corners of the earth, and the return of the readers' replies.

Our foreign and colonial subscribers answer our nine questions as follows:—

No. 1.—*The Most Effective Advertisement.*—That of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., pages 127 *et seq.* Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. obtained 56 per cent. of the total vote cast under this heading; Day & Sons (page 40) being next, with 10 per cent.; and Warrick Brothers third, with 8 per cent.

No. 2.—*The Cleverest Thing among the Advertisements.*—Bowers Brothers' Coconut (page 63) has struck the foreign and colonial fancy quite as much as it did the British. It unites 62 per cent. of the total vote; Day & Sons' advertisement (page 40) again coming second, with 14 per cent.; and Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.'s Policeman third, with 6 per cent. of the votes.

No. 3.—*The Advertisement Likely to Produce the Best Results.*—Forty-eight per cent. of the competitors answer this question in favour of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.'s pages (127 *et seq.*). Brevitt's (351) receive 20 per cent., Edwards's Harlene (428-9) and the Dorothy Dentifrice (433) each 6 per cent. of the votes.

No. 4.—*The Best Illustration.*—This question caused a considerable difference of opinion. It was decided in favour of the Liquor Carnis Company's picture, on page 211, by the suffrages of 20 per cent. of the voters. Day & Sons' block (page 40) obtained 18 per cent., Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.'s Kepler group (page 127) 16 per cent., and Cadbury's chemist (page 89) 12 per cent. of the votes.

No. 5.—*The Happiest Trade-mark.*—By 20 per cent. of their number the competitors place Hearon, Squire & Co.'s "Heron" (page 186) at the top of the list. Mason's "Sister of Charity" (page 86) comes a good second, with 15 per cent. of the votes, and the remainder is spread very eccentrically over twenty-five other illustrations, many of which are not "trade-marks" in the proper sense at all.

No. 6.—*As The Best Speciality.* "Day's Oil of the Night" (page 40) is given the premier place by 22 per cent. of the voters. It is closely followed by "Pepsalia" (14 per cent.), "The Fly-cemetery" (12 per cent.), "Vinolia," "Harlene," and "Nepenthe" (8 per cent. each).

No. 7.—*The Best Page Advertisement.*—"Day's Oil of the Night" (page 40) is again successful here; it unites 22 per cent. of the voters, whereas Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.'s page 127, which comes second, has only 12 per cent., and Woolley's sanitary rose-powder (page 183) 10 per cent. of the voters.

No. 8.—*The Best Half-page.* say our competitors abroad, is that of Guy's Tonic Company (page 399), to which 40 per cent. of them give their votes. Rowlands & Sons (page 22), with 14 per cent.; Tunbridge & Wright (page 49), with 12 per cent.; G. Waterston & Sons (page 60), with 10 per cent.; and Townson & Mercer (page 24), with 8 per cent. of the votes, also obtain substantial support.

No. 9.—*The Most Effective Advertisement of Less than Half a Page.*—Dix's Norse Sea-cream (page 418) is at the top, with 26 per cent. of the votes; George Mason (page 86) coming second, with 12 per cent.; and Waterston & Sons (page 60) third, with 10 per cent. of the votes. The total votes cast are distributed over an aggregate of twenty-eight advertisements.

Not one of the competitors has guessed the whole of the winners. Two name eight, one seven, and three six winners correctly. It may be remembered that 27. 10s. of our prize-money was reserved for export. We add 5s., and divide the total as follows. To the first two we award 15s. each, to the next 10s., and to the three following 5s. each. The names of the winners are as follows:—

ALFRED COLLINS, c/o B. G. Lennon & Co. (Limited), Cape Town (15s.).

C. R. J. GLOVER, Gillies Street, Adelaide, S. Australia (15s.).

GEO. S. HIGHMOOR, Ararat, Victoria (10s.).

WM. R. WATSON, Charlotte Town, Prince Edward's Island, Canada (5s.).

FRANK H. HANCOX, c/o B. G. Lennon & Co. (Limited), Port Elizabeth, S. Africa (5s.).

W. H. BECK, 184 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria (5s.).

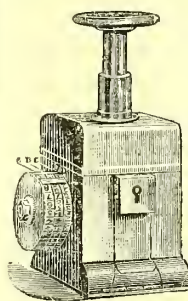
Notes of Nobelties.

COOK'S SOAPS.

WE referred a month or two ago to the excellent hygienic tooth-soap which Edward Cook & Co., of Bow, E., had introduced. This, on continued experience, we find to be worthy of the high opinion we then formed of it. The firm have added another tooth-soap to their list—viz., one of the "Riviera" superfatted series. This is a hard, cream-coloured cake, containing dentifrices of acknowledged merit, and put up in a neat metallic case. It retails at a low figure. Messrs. Cook have solved a difficulty in regard to carbolic soap, having succeeded in combining with a perfectly neutral soap 10 per cent. of carbolic acid. It is generally the case that carbolic soaps effloresce and become acid. This is not so with Cook's carbolic, which doubtless will in consequence become popular.

RECORDING RECEIPT-STAMP.

MR. THOMAS PINK, 181 Tabard Street, Borough, S.E., is the inventor of an ingenious stamp for receipting accounts, which prints the date, the sum received, as well as any permanent words, in the following form:—

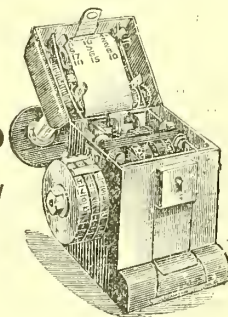


Received

£10-15-10

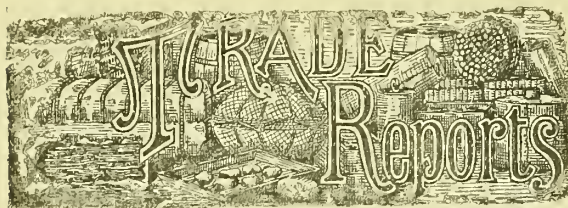
JOHN SMITH

10 / 4 / 93



The outside appearance of the stamp is seen in the first figure. It has the usual provision for altering the day, and the three lettered wheels (A, B, C) denote the sums received by turning round until the figures required are in line. This is done without opening the stamp. The second figure shows the stamp open, so that the means may be seen whereby, simultaneously with stamping the receipt, the sum is also imprinted upon a roll of paper in the lid. This is an ingenious performance, and as the employer or manager keeps the key of the stamp, there is an unalterable check kept of the sums of all receipts. The instrument is nicely made, and sells at a comparatively moderate price.

MALE-FERN RHIZOME.—Kobert, the pharmacologist, has been investigating the action of male fern, and incidentally he mentions that this drug has been in use for 2,500 years. His paper is too long for reproduction, and the results are not particularly interesting, but for the benefit of investigators we may say that the report will be found in the *Pharmaceutische Post*, xxv., 52. page 1325.



Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., April 12.

The Grasse Flower-crops.

The violet crop in Southern France is now at an end, and has given a mediocre result, the output being not quite sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the local manufacturers. The prices have advanced considerably in consequence, up to 4*fr.* per kilo. being now freely paid for the flowers by perfumers. This price is a very remunerative one, and may possibly cause an extension of the plantations. *Jongquils* are now being gathered, but the prices of these flowers are low, and they are gradually going out of use for perfumery purposes. The prospects of the *neroly* crop which will shortly commence, remain excellent, and if nothing unforeseen occurs the production will be above the average. The roses do not look so well, but it is hardly yet time to say for certain how this crop is going to turn out. Taking things all round the Grasse manufacturers are fairly well satisfied. After a long period of bad trade, especially in the export department, orders are now again coming in more freely.

ACID (CITRIC).—The exports from London during the first quarter of the year were:—

	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
Cwts...	932	1,385	1,184	2,405	1,181

and the imports of concentrated juice into London for the same period:—

	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
Pipes...	1,749	1,707	560	476	1,491

BALSAM PERU.—The first-hand supplies here are exhausted, and second-hand holders will not sell below 5*s.* 9*d.* per lb.

BALSAM TOLU.—Quiet but steady at from 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb. for fair to good quality.

BUGHU.—The steamer *German* has brought 8 bales of Buchu-leaves from Cape Town.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—On the spot the market remains very quiet. The last business reported was in Japan camphor at 165*s.* per cwt. on the spot. For distant shipment Japan gum offers at 140*s.*, c.i.f., and China at 117*s.* 6*d.* c.i.f. terms.

CANARY-SEED.—At Wednesday's spice-sales 40 bags of *Trishish* canary-seed were disposed of, "without reserve" at 69*s.* 6*d.*

CARDAMOMS.—Arrivals are coming to hand pretty freely from Colombo.

COCOA BUTTER.—Five hundred 2-cwt. cases of Cadbury's cocoa butter sold by auction on March 10 at slightly easier prices—viz., 13½*d.* down to 13¼*d.* per lb.

CREAM OF TARTAR is still tending downwards; best French crystals may now be had at 77*s.* per cwt.

GAMBOGE.—In Saigon, on March 11, the market was reported to be very ill supplied, especially with gum of good quality.

GUM ACACIA.—A fresh consignment of 358 packages Soudan gum (from Suez) has just been landed in Liverpool by the *Deucalion*. There have also been arrivals from other ports.

GUM TRAGACANTH.—Offering very sparingly and held for high prices. The first-hand stock of hog-gum appears to be exhausted.

INDIGO.—The periodical East India auctions commenced on Monday, 8,254 cases being offered for sale. *Kurpahs* were well represented, and sold at a reduction of 3*d.* to 4*d.* per lb. upon the last auction-rates. Dry leaf *Madras* also declined from 2*d.* to 3*d.* per lb., and fine *Bengal* 3*d.* to 4*d.* per lb.

INSECT-FLOWERS.—We are informed that the Dalmatian cultivators, discouraged by the very low prices of the last few years, have not made any fresh plantations lately, the area formerly given up to pyrethrum being now generally devoted to viticulture. The extreme rigour of the winter has also done much damage to the plants, and a smaller crop than usual is expected.

MERCURIALS.—The advance in quicksilver has induced the English manufacturers of mercurials to raise their prices by 1*d.* per lb. all round, *Calomet* being now held for 2*s.* 9*d.* per lb., and other mercurial salts in proportion.

OIL (COD-LIVER).—The Lofoden fishing came to an end at Easter as usual, but the complete official statistics of the output have not yet come to hand. The last figures available—dated March 22—give the total yield of oil in the principal district this season at 12,000 tons, against 7,000 tons in 1892, and 13,000 tons in 1891. In the Söndmore district next to no fish has been caught this year.

OPIUM.—The London market is very firm, but there is not much moving in the article, owners not caring to sell at the current market rates. It is stated that in the Salonica district quite two-thirds of the opium-plantations have been destroyed by frost. We hear from Smyrna, under date of April 7, that the revival in speculation is simply owing to the operations of local dealers, American and European buyers having withdrawn from the market for the present. Another informant writes (on April 8): "The recent purchases were all effected on speculation against orders from the producing districts, and were obtained from second hands, as our regular dealers refused to part with any of their holdings at above prices; there is, therefore, no doubt that the coming crop will be very short, and many affirm that it cannot exceed 3,000 baskets, including the Salonica and Malatia kinds. By the end of the month we shall be in a better position to judge the true state of the case when it is ascertained whether the spring sowings are likely to improve present prospects." On March 31 there were still unsold, in Smyrna, the Interior, and Constantinople about 2,800 baskets; it is therefore probable that the stock in first and second hands will not be less than 1,500 to 2,000 when the coming crop is ready for shipment.

QUICKSILVER.—On Monday the principal importers raised their quotation by 5*s.*—viz., to 6*l.* 15*s.*; second-hand owners offering at 6*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* per bottle.

SANTONINE is still advancing in value, and becomes scarcer every week. From 6*s.* 9*d.* to 7*s.* per lb. is now spoken of as the nearest price.

SENNA.—*Tinnevelly* leaves are still arriving in moderate quantities. *Alexandrian* senna is in large supply, and there are few, if any, buyers at the quotations. Picked leaves are nominally held for 7*d.* to 9*d.* per lb., sorts and broken leaves for 4*d.* to 6*d.* per lb., and pods (also plentiful) at from 6*d.* to 11*d.* per lb.

SHELLAC.—The market opened very quietly this week, with a slight demand, and small sales of orange TN at 94*s.* to 95*s.*, and of garnet lac AC at 88*s.* per cwt. on the spot. At the auctions on Tuesday 361 cases were offered, of which only 85 sold at steady rates for *Orange* and *Garnet*, while common *Button* lac was slightly dearer. The following prices were paid:—Second orange, unworked fair to good bright TN, 95*s.* to 96*s.*; free garnet AC, unworked, 89*s.*; ditto "Serpent," 89*s.* to 90*s.* per cwt. First (circle) button, rather resinous, realised 100*s.*; ditto seconds, 98*s.*; dull and ordinary thirds, 86*s.* to 92*s.* per cwt. The greater part of the shellac offered consisted of fine orange. Since the

auctions there has been an improved inquiry for shellae on the spot, and a small business has been done on the spot at full prices, orange TN at 95s. to 97s.; and garnet AC at 88s., cash terms.

SPICES (VARIOUS).—*Pearl sago* is lower, and *Tapioca* remains depressed, at $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $1\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb. for fair to good white Singapore, and $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $1\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb. for Penang. *Arrow-root* is very dull of sale—fair to good new-crop St. Vincent at $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $4\frac{1}{2}d.$, and common to fine bright Queensland at $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. *Chillies* continue neglected; at auction only a few bales fair Zanzibar sold, 48s. 6d. to 49s. per cwt. *Pimento* sluggish; common grey to good, 3d. to $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. *Nutmegs* and *Mace* slow and quiet. *Zanzibar Cloves* are quite neglected, and without trade demand; ordinary dark sea-damaged sold at auction at $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb. For delivery the spice has been slightly firmer, with sales for June-August at $4\frac{3}{16}d.$ to $4\frac{7}{32}d.$, but closing with sellers at $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. New-crop Jamaica *Ginger* is in good request at higher prices, 41 barrels Rhatoon realising at auction from 63s. to 66s. for common to good common. Old-crop ginger, common to good, sold at 62s. to 72s. per cwt. *White pepper* is flat, and again easier, Penang selling at $3\frac{5}{16}d.$ to $3\frac{3}{4}d.$, Singapore, medium to fair, at $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $4\frac{5}{8}d.$ per lb. *Black pepper* slow, and tending lower. Good clean Tellicherry sold at 3d., bright clean Aleppy at $3\frac{1}{16}d.$ to $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.

SULPHUR.—A Sielian correspondent writes that the stocks at the shipping ports are lightening constantly, and that the output of sulphur is also diminishing, as many mines can no longer be worked at a profit. Notwithstanding this, the article is neglected and tending easier, owing to the financial difficulties under which the Sielian trade labours generally.

TAMARINDS.—The new crop of Barbadoes tamarinds is now arriving, and at auction 44 barrels of it, showing fair quality, sold at 16s. 6d. to 17s. per cwt.

TEA.—The market is very firm for all teas for price. Common low Kaisow sells at $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ to 6d., but is most undesirable, and there is nothing really sweet and useful in either Moning or Kaisow to be had under $6\frac{1}{2}d.$, with very little Moning even at that figure. On the other hand, in Panyongs and Ningchows really fine teas may be bought about 8d. Indians are about $\frac{1}{2}d.$ firmer for lower grades, and it is difficult to buy tea with any pretence to liquor and leaf under 8d. Broken Pekoes are steadier, and cannot be bought so cheaply as three or four weeks ago. A very heavy Ceylon sale on Tuesday went off with good competition, and while Ceylons under 8d. are considerably cheaper than Assams, they are hardly so cheap as they were.

TURMERIC remains firm, but quiet, at 27s. 6d. per cwt. for good bright Madras, and 24s. per cwt. for Bengal finger. Small sales are reported at these figures. At auction 239 bags good bright but lean China finger, mixed with bulb, were bought in at 21s. per cwt.

Thursday's Market News.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., April 13.

ACID (CARBOLIC).—The market is fairly steady, but without any quotable alteration; 95–98 per cent. liquid may still be had at 2s. per gallon, and crystals at the quotations given in our last.

ALOES was in remarkably small supply at to-day's auctions. The *Curaçao* variety was not represented at all, and of *East Indian* twelve cases fair brownish hard were bought in at 75s. per cwt.

AMBERGRIS.—The demand remains restricted. At to-day's sales only a few ounces of fair quality sold at 90s. per oz.

ANISE.—A parcel of 24 bags Russian anise shown to-day is held at 28s. per cwt.; another lot of 24 bags sold for 23s. 6d. per cwt.

ANNATTO.—Slow of sale. Of 51 packages Madras seed offered to-day 30 sold at the rate of $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb. for good, bright, and $2\frac{3}{8}d.$ per lb. for fair quality.

ARECA-NUTS.—For fair quality from Ceylon 28s. per cwt. is asked. Of another parcel of 60 packages, 10 sold, at 23s. to 24s. per cwt., which is lower.

BALSAM PERU.—There has been, it is said, a very good demand for this article during the last few days, and sales have been made in London as high as 5s. 9d. per lb. There are now only seven cases left, we hear, and for part of this 6s. per lb. is asked.

BALSAM TOLU.—For 10 cases of fair quality an offer of 1s. per lb. was declined, and the lot bought in at 1s. 6d. per lb.

BENZON.—There have been several arrivals of *Sumatra* gum lately, some of which were offered to-day without reserve. The demand was pretty steady, and of 155 packages offered 73 sold at slightly irregular prices, the first lots going slightly below the valuations, but subsequent sales being effected at firm to slightly higher rates. The following prices were paid: Seconds, fine bright pale centres, but dark and barky corners, 7l. 2s. 6d. to 7l. 5s.; fair to good ditto, rather red borders, 6l. 5s. to 6l. 10s.; fair almondy mixed centres, but broad false-packed sides, 5l. 15s. to 6l. 2s. 6d. per cwt.; 12 cases glassy *Penang* gum sold at 100s., while several parcels of *Palembang* were bought at nominal figures. Of *Siam* gum only a few lots were offered, and none sold; for fair hard red-brown block (small almonds) a bid of 9l. 5s. per cwt. was refused.

BUCHU.—Round leaves were in good supply at to-day's sale. Eleven bales of fine bright green quality sold at $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb., a decline of about 1d. per lb. upon the previous rates. For another parcel of 6 bales the holder rejected a bid of $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb., 5d. being the lowest figure which he declared himself willing to accept. For 4 bales of fine green long leaves a bid of 7d. per lb. was refused, and 3 packages of oblong buchu, of good colour, sold at 4d. per lb.

CALUMBA.—There has been a fair demand for this drug, and at to-day's auctions 191 bags sold at steady prices. For dull grey root of mixed sizes, 18s. to 19s. per cwt. was paid; and 11 bales fair bright washed, partly dull mixed, realised 31s. per cwt., "without reserve."

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—We cannot report any alteration whatever in the quotations. One box of Japan compressed camphor, in opaque 2-oz. blocks, of a new brand, was bought in at the rate of 2s. per lb.

CANNABIS INDICA.—For a parcel of 15 robbins fair green seedy sittings a bid of $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. was rejected.

CANTHARIDES.—*Russian* flies, are reported to be rather dearer, 2s. 11d. per lb. London terms being asked for fair quality to-day, which shows an advance of 2d. per lb. on the last quotation. Four cases damp and mouldy *Chinese* cantharides sold to-day at 1s. 3d. per lb., which is also higher, considering that the same figure on the last occasion secured a drug of much better quality.

CARDAMOMS.—At the sales disposed of to-day only 88 packages were reached, of which 82 sold at a fresh advance in price, contrary to the general expectation. The quality of the fruit offered was of very high average, and competition was good. The following prices were paid:—*Ceylon-Mysore*, fine medium to bold pale, 3s. 5d.; very good ditto, 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d.; medium ditto, from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d.; small to medium pale, full, 2s. to 2s. 3d.; very small pale, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.; mixed sizes, partly yellow, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 11d.; ordinary seed brought 1s. 4d. *Tellicherry* fair sound palish, 1s. 10d.; common to medium brown, from 1s. 7d. down to 1s. 2d. per lb.

CHLORATE OF POTASH is rather firmer this week. On the spot and for April delivery 9d. per lb. is required, May is quoted at $8\frac{3}{4}d.$, June at $8\frac{1}{2}d.$, July-August at $8\frac{1}{4}d.$, and July–December at 8d. per lb.

CINCHONA.—Of South American *Guayaquil* bark 21 bales were advertised, but the bulk of this was withdrawn or bought in. Six packages fair broken brown quill sold at $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. A rather mixed collection, described as *Carthagena, &c.*, bark, imported in the years 1879 and 1880, was offered to-day; it consisted of 56 packages, out of which 43 sold, subject to approval, at $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ for *Carthagena* character; $2\frac{1}{4}d.$ to $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ for *Colombian* character; and 1d. for *Cuprea* character. A newly imported parcel of 34 packages

(aggregating 3.171 lbs.) *Red bark* from Guayaquil was also offered; the quality upon the whole was anything but good. A few bales of rather pale coloured split bark brought 5s. 9d. to 6s. 2d.; thinner quill, rather dusty mixed, 2s. 6d.; and common chips and brownish quill from 9½d. upwards.

COCA-LEAVES.—For 6 bales fine bright, but very broken green *Truxillo*, a bid of 1s. 9d. per lb. was rejected to-day. Of three other bales bright *Truxillo* leaves 2 sold at 1s. 6d. per lb.

COLOCYNTH.—Twelve cases Syrian colocynth of fair quality, partly good palish apples, were bought in to-day at 1s. 3d. per lb.

CONDURANGO.—For pale but rather woody damaged root 5d. per lb. is asked; but there were no bids at that figure to-day.

CUBEBS.—The demand is very slack, and only 6 bags out of 56 offered to-day sold, at 82s. 6d. per cwt., for good brown berries from Singapore, slightly sea damaged. The price is a good one, though it was only accepted "subject to approval." For a lot of bold berries from Batavia 47s. per cwt. was the highest figure offered.

CUTTLE-FISH.—Fifty cases fair small to bold bone of fairly good colour, from Bombay, were bought in at 3½d. per lb.

DILL-SEED sold at 10s. per cwt. to-day; 30 bags *East Indian* were disposed of at that price.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—A newly-imported parcel of 18 cases fine bright seedy lump sold, with fair competition, at 7l. 10s., rising to 7l. 17s. 6d. per cwt. There were also some lots of dragon's-blood in reed, but these did not sell.

ERGOT OF RYE.—Five bags mixed Russian ergot sold at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d. per lb. to-day.

FENUGREEK-SEED.—Forty bags *East Indian* seed sold to-day at 9s. per cwt.

GALANGAL.—Much lower. A parcel of 218 bags from Canton, newly imported, dull and very lean, sold to-day, without reserve, at 10s. for sound and 9s. to 10s. for damaged.

GAMBOGE.—Dull of sale. Out of 16 packages offered to-day only 5 sold—dull pickings, at 10l. 5s. to 10l. 7s. 6d. per cwt.

GUM MYRRH.—The quantity recently said to have been monopolised by one firm amounted, we understand, to about 100 packages. Twelve packages were offered at to-day's sales, of which 2 sold, at 57s. 6d. per cwt. for pickings.

HONEY.—The new crop of Jamaica honey is now coming in; so far the arrivals have been slight, but the quality is fairly good. Seventy-nine barrels shown to-day were mostly of the new crop, but the prices offered did not come up to the expectations of the buyers, and 14 barrels sold at some shillings below valuation; good amber liquid, at 29s.; thick brown old crop, at 26s. per cwt.; 5 barrels candied and rather dirty San Domingo honey sold without reserve, at 20s. per cwt.

IPECACUANHA.—Seventy-one bales of Rio root were offered to-day by two importers; the quality was very poor, with the exception of one or two bales. Holders are firm, and 26 bales sold at irregular rates, common woody at a fraction below the last prices, and fine stout at an advance of a few pence; this was rather a disappointment to some buyers who had confidently expected a drop of about 1s. per lb. The following prices were paid: fine stout annulated, 7s. 7d. to 7s. 8d.; ordinary wiry and woody to fair sound, from 6s. to 6s. 5d.; medium, 6s. 7d. to 6s. 10d. per lb.; damaged realised from 6s. to 6s. 6d. per lb. Of *Cartagena* root the large quantity of 67 bales was offered to-day. Almost every package of it was damaged. Several bids were made, but only 6 bales sold, without reserve, at 3s. 3d. to 3s. 8d. for very common and mouldy and partly perished damaged root. These prices mark a decline of about 9d. per lb. On the other hand, good qualities are firmly held and show no decline in price.

JALAP.—A parcel of 23 bales good fairly heavy roots from New York was mostly bought in at 1s. 9d. per lb. to-day. Three bales sold at 1s. 5d. per lb., which is a slightly easier price. For 5 bales very small and damaged root, light and shrivelled, 1s. per lb. was accepted. Of another parcel of

11 packages Tampico mixed partly bold, partly small split and dull damaged root, 5 sold at 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb.

KOLA.—One bag *West Indian* seeds, mouldy and, wormy, sold at 4¼d. per lb.

LIME-JUICE is arriving rather freely from Jamaica. At auction, 38 puncheons of ordinary quality recently imported were shown. There was no answer to a demand of 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per gallon.

MUSK.—The greater part of what was offered to-day sold at firm prices, and about 2s. to 3s. dearer for third pile. *Tonquin* in pods, first pile, realised 33s. to 64s. for small to bold fairly dry pods. thin blue skin and underskin, several pods broken; and 61s. for more broken ditto. Old-fashioned small to medium pods, thick top and underskin, brought 55s. 6d. to 56s., and for very fine thin blue skin 75s. per oz. is asked. Altogether 7 caddies of first pile sold; 9 tins third pile small to bold old-fashioned pods, very damp and partly adulterated as usual, brought 32s. 6d. to 33s. per oz.; 11 tins *Nepaul* pods, damp thick skins, partly adulterated and not assorted, realised 33s. to 33s. 6d. per oz. A quantity of about 14 lbs. so-called *Musk-trimmings* were sold at 1s. for the whole lot. Five bottles so-called *grain musk* from Calcutta, without flavour, sold, without reserve, at 4s. 9d. per oz. for export.

NUX VOMICA.—Twenty-three bags of rather dull brownish seed are held for 9s. 6d. per lb.

OIL (CASTOR).—Two hundred and forty cases first *Calcutta* oil sold "without reserve" at 3d. per lb. to-day, one lot bringing 3½d. per lb. Part of this parcel, in rusty tins, brought 2½d. to 2¾d. per lb. For fair seconds 2¾d. per lb. is asked.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—There is very little of any note in this department. At to-day's auctions 5½d. per oz. was paid for 1 case of white *East Indian Nutmeg oil*, and 2s. 8d. per bottle for 5 cases (of 24 bottles) pale green oil of *Cajuput*. Six cases Japanese *Oil of Peppermint* (mostly menthol) are held for 9s. per lb.; but for parcels in the private market the quotations range from 8s. to 8s. 9d. per lb., according to quality, and for shipment the oil is offered at 8s. 3d., c.i.f. terms. *Menthol* is offered at 10s. 9d. to 11s. per lb. on the spot, and at 10s. 4½d. to 10s. 7½d. per lb., c.i.f. terms. Of "Fishers" brand 2 cases oil of *pepper* were bought in at 7d. per oz., and 4 cases oil of *Patchouly* at 1s. per oz. Seven bottles "Oil of neroli" were offered, without reserve, and sold at 6d. per oz.

OIL (EUCALYPTUS).—The market is looking up a little. At to-day's auctions 14 cases Australian sold at 7d. per lb. (subject to approval) to 1s. per lb.; but for 3 cases of "Platypus" oil in 30-lb. tins 3s. 9d. per lb. is asked, and we hear that another well-known brand of Australian oil has been sold privately at 2s. 6d. per lb. this week.

ORRIS.—Several parcels were offered to-day, but no sales were made of Italian, which is held for very high prices, fine bright Florentine being bought in at 105s.; for good pale partly yellow mixed small root from Leghorn a bid of 92s. was refused; 6 bags Mogadore orris realised an advance, dull and fair mixed root selling at 42s. 6d. to 44s. 6d.; ordinary brown shrivelled at 40s. per cwt.

QUININE.—In the early part of the week no further business was reported, holders generally being reluctant to sell below 9½d. per oz. On Wednesday, however, a strong demand again set in, several American buyers again appearing upon the scene, and some 40,000 oz. German bulk, in second hand, were disposed of at rising prices, from 9½d. to 9¾d. per oz. on the spot, and at 9¾d. per oz. for May delivery.

RHUBARB.—Fairly steady, though only 16 out of 111 packages offered to-day were sold, at the following prices:—*Shensi*: Flat medium to bold good coat, seven-eighths pinky fracture, 1s. 10d.; round small to medium, fair coat, seven-eighths fair fracture, 1s. 9d.; medium to small, dark fracture, round, 1s. 7d.; medium to bold flat, rough coat, three-quarters pinky-grey fracture, one-quarter rough coat, dull fracture, round, 1s. 2d. per lb. *Canton*: Medium to bold, fair coat, even grey fracture, partly loose flat, 1s. 4d. per lb.; small to medium, fair coat, three-quarters spongy fracture, flat wormy, 1s. 2d.; round flat mixed, 1s. per lb. *Hig-dried*: Fair fracture, horny coat, round, small, 9½d. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—There have been several arrivals of *Jamaica* root lately, which was much wanted; at the sale to-day 82 bales were offered, of which 63 sold at firm prices, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. for good sound grey and 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. damaged ditto. Ten bales damaged *Lima-Jamaica* brought from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb., and one bale of common native *Jamaica* 9d. per lb.; damaged ehumpy *Mexican* root was bought in at 5d. per lb.

SENNA.—Of Tinnevely leaves 228 packages were offered to-day, nearly all of which sold at rather higher prices, the quality of the bulk being very common: good bold green leaves brought 9d.; ordinary greenish, partly specky small to medium, 2½d. to 3d.; common dark small to medium, partly discoloured, from 2d. down to 1½d. per lb.

STORAX.—One barrel liquid storax from Smyrna realised 66s. per cwt.

TONQUIN BEANS.—For 5 packages black Pará, slightly frosted, 2s. 6d. is the nominal quotation.

TURMERIC.—Twenty cases powder, very bright orange in colour, sold at 22s. 6d. per cwt. to-day.

VANILLA.—A heavy supply of over 300 packages vanilla were offered at to-day's sales. The market showed a good deal of weakness, and the better grades were from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per lb. lower. The following prices were paid:—Fine chocolate, crystallised, 8 to 8½ inches, 15s. 6d.; ditto, 6½ to 8 inches, 11s. 6d. to 15s.; ditto, 5½ to 7½ inches, 10s. to 11s. 6d.; ordinary, mixed sizes, 10s. 6d. to 14s. per lb.

WAX (BEES').—In strong demand and dearer for all qualities new crop; but *Jamaica* wax is now coming in, and 24 packages of it were offered to-day, the whole of which sold at a rise of 7s. 6d. to 10s. per cwt.: fine bright orange, 7l. 17s. 6d. to 8l.; good red and yellow mixed, 7l. 7s. 6d. to 7l. 12s. 6d. 277 packages *Madagascar* also sold at an advance of about 5s.: fair yellow mixed, 6l. 2s. 6d. to 6l. 5s.; dark and chocolate, 5l. 17s. 6d. to 6l. 2s. 6d. For 3 cases *Cape* wax, grey and yellow mixed, in saucers, 6l. 15s. was paid, and 1 parcel of dull bleached *Madras* realised 5l. 17s. 6d.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.

CALABAR BEANS.—Twenty bags just arrived found buyers at 2d. per lb.

CHILLIES.—Sierra Leone have followed the general tendency of African produce, and bright reds are selling at 32s. 6d.

COPPER (SULPHATE).—Large sales have been made, and the value is now 16l. per ton.

GINGER (AFRICAN).—New crop is selling freely at a decline; 45s. is now the value of good root.

GUM ACACIA.—Further arrivals; but quality is all the hard amber description. Fine soft Soudan gum is scarce.

OIL (CASTOR).—There is no change in values—2½d. to 2½d. being still the price for good second Calcutta, and 2½d. to 2½d. for first-pressure French—but holders are decidedly firmer, spot and forward.

WAX (BEES').—Chilian new crop at auction does not find eager buyers. Greyish yellow held at 7l.; yellow, 7l. 5s.; and fine, 7l. 10s. East Indian block has been selling at 7l. 10s.

THE AMSTERDAM MARKET.

AMSTERDAM, April 12.

THE cinchona auctions to be held here in Amsterdam on April 27 will consist of 421 cases and 4,829 bales, about 430 tons, divided as follows:—From the Government plantations, 12 cases and 353 bales, about 31 tons; from private plantations, 409 cases and 4,476 bales, about 399 tons. This quantity contains: Of druggists' bark—*Succirubra*, quills, 372 cases; broken quills and chips, 386 bales and 49 cases; root, 59 bales. Of manufacturing bark—*Ledgeriana*, broken quills and chips, 3,573 bales; root, 415 bales. *Hybrids*, broken quills and chips, 298 bales; root, 48 bales. *Officinalis*, broken quills and chips, 50 bales.

THE NEW YORK MARKET.

(Cablegram from our Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Wednesday night.

THERE has been a strong demand for *Peppermint* oil, resulting in business at slightly higher prices. Two thousand pounds of Wayne County oil in tins have changed hands at \$2.40 per lb. *Jalap* is tending lower, owing to the influx of rather heavy arrivals; 90 packages have just been landed here. *Peruvian balsam* has advanced, and the stocks are much reduced. *Grindelia robusta* dearer, with sales at 9d. per lb.

THE SMYRNA OPIUM MARKET.

(Telegram from our Correspondent.)

SMYRNA, Wednesday night.

OUR opium market is again rising this week, and a fair amount of business (50 cases altogether) has been transacted, at prices graduating upwards, the last figure paid for fair manufacturing opium being at the parity of 12s. 4d. per lb., f.o.b. Smyrna, or 10d. per lb. advance since last Wednesday. Market firm, and moving upwards.

THE SHOPFITTERS AND THE CHEMIST.

IN the Queen's Bench Division on Thursday, before Mr. Justice Day (without a jury), Messrs. Bowling & Govier, shopfitters, London, brought an action against Mr. Frank Chabot, chemist and druggist, of Tunbridge Wells, claiming 182l. 7s. 3d., for work done and materials supplied in fitting up the defendant's shop at Tunbridge Wells. Messrs. Bowling's original account came to 382l. 7s. 3d., of which they had received 200l.; they now claimed for the balance. The defendant set up a counterclaim for 138l., on the ground that the plaintiffs had not fitted up the shop within the agreed time. He said he was desirous of commencing his business at 48 High Street by April 15 in last year, in time for the commencement of the Tunbridge Wells season. The plaintiffs agreed to complete the work within six weeks from March 1, 1892, or within a reasonable time. This, he asserted, they failed to do, the result being that he lost six weeks' profit, estimated at 80l., or 33 per cent. on 240l., the amount of the takings during the first six weeks after he had opened. The other items that made up the counterclaim were 15l. for six weeks' rent, rates, and taxes, 18l. for personal expenses, and 25l. loss on goods purchased of wholesale houses. The plaintiffs, who had judgment on the claim, denied the breach of contract set up in the counterclaim, and said that the work was not ordered at one time, and that the defendant would only allow two of their men on the premises at one time.

Mr. Witt, Q.C., and Mr. R. M. Bray were counsel for the plaintiffs; Mr. Candy, Q.C., and Mr. C. C. Scott appeared on the other side.

After hearing evidence in support of the counterclaim, the Judge pointed out that it was based upon a written agreement, and, that being so, it must be put in.

Mr. Candy said he did not produce any agreement, and thereupon Mr. Justice Day entered judgment for the plaintiffs on the counterclaim with costs.

PEPSIN, 1-25,000.—At a meeting of German pharmacists in New York some time ago, Mr. J. L. Weber announced that by the use of sodium sulphate at a moderately high temperature he had succeeded in separating pepsin from peptone without injury to the ferment. This discovery has made it possible to manufacture a permanent and soluble pepsin possessing the extraordinary power of digesting 6,000 times its weight of coagulated egg-albumen by the six-hour test. He also exhibited a small specimen of pepsin which had been still further purified so that 1 grain was capable of dissolving nearly 4 lbs. of coagulated egg-albumen. He placed its digestive strength at 1 to 25,000.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

In letters for publication correspondents are requested to express their views as concisely as possible.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only, and devote a separate piece of paper to each subject of inquiry.

The name and address of the writer should accompany all communications, with, if desired, a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Definition of "Dispensing."

SIR,—I am glad to find that you have so much sympathy with the tradesman and dispenser as to understand the necessity of their requiring to know when their operations come under the regulations applying to the sale of poisons. and when they can claim the relief permitted where a medicine is dispensed. Your readiness in this respect justifies the expressions of approbation with which your journal was spoken of by various pharmacists at our Newcastle meeting.

There are one or two points in your article which I think call for a comment from me. You say the dispenser has nothing to do with "the particular case." This seems to me to show that your article is the fruit of a legal mind rather than of a wide dispensing experience. But taking it under the legal aspect, the Act of Parliament itself determines that the dispenser has to do with the particular case. The prescriber in the ordinary course supplies the instructions as to what medicine is required, and the dispenser is bound to record the ingredients in the prescription-book with the name of the person to whom it is supplied, and he has to do this in each separate and particular case. It is not implied in my definition that the dispenser is called upon to judge as to whether the medicine is appropriate or not.

When a physician prescribes he has presumably settled that point before the pharmacist is applied to, and the pharmacist has to assume that when a prescription is handed to him, Dr. Jones, who signs it, considers it suitable for Mr. Smith, for whom it is ostensibly prescribed. That the pharmacist is justified in such assumption is upheld by the judgment of Justice Lush in the well-known case of the hydrocyanic lotion which you allude to.

In the case of a chemist doing what is called a "prescribing trade," which was really the case put to me at the meeting, my judgment was that the chemist was equally dispensing if he supplied the medicine which he had calculated to be suitable to the patient—the supplying of the medicine being "dispensing" and the consideration of its suitability being "prescribing." The dispenser in this case ought to make the same entry in his prescription-book, showing the medicine supplied and the person to whom it was supplied, if he desired to bring his action under the exemptions regarding the absence of a poison-label or the omission of poison-book registration, which exemptions apply to dispensed medicine but not to medicines which are simply sold.

I object to the introduction of the word "extempore" in your definition, as it would bastardise a great bulk of hospital and dispensary dispensing, and not a small percentage of that which comes within the experience of the pharmacist, and would involve many absurdities. If a medical man ordered 1 oz. of liq. atropiæ, and the pharmacist had not any ready made, it would be dispensing according to your definition, because compounded extempore; but if he made several ounces, and several patients followed at intervals, the following supplies would not be dispensing till such time as a patient had to wait while a fresh supply was made for him. With this definition there would be a great deal of prescribing at the dispensary, but comparatively little dispensing.

I do not see why you say that I regard a repetition of "the arsenical drops" as a sale. I regard such repetitions as involving difficulty and some doubt, but I give my own conclusion in the following words:—"My own dictum on the

point is that they may be regarded as dispensing so long as every repetition is registered in the prescription-book, and the ordinary checking observed in relation to them which we adopt in other cases of dispensing poisons." I simply quote these arsenical drops as one out of many instances. Liq. atropiæ without addition or dilution is frequently prescribed as eye-drops, and I consider it is dispensed, because in each instance it is supplied to suit a particular patient and is sent out labelled with his name and the instructions for use, and registered in the prescription-book as "Liq. atropiæ," though the Act says the ingredients have to be entered. The plural I may be said to cover the singular in such a case, and it is not necessary to go beyond its official name, which gives all necessary information.

A point which you notice a few lines further down your article is worthy of being made more explicit. You say you think the law requires "the full labelling conditions on both occasions."

If you mean that because the medicine was not an extemporaneous mixture it was not dispensing, I have no further comments at present; but if you mean that when medicine is dispensed it still requires the name of the article and the word "poison," I do not think your judgment accords with that of Justice Lush in the case already quoted, where the word "poison" does not appear to have been used, though it might have been without departing from dispensing usage.

If in every case of dispensing poison we were bound to label the bottle with the name of the article and the word "poison" it would involve a revolution in dispensing custom, alarming many patients, and ultimately bringing the word "poison" into such familiar contempt, through the constant prescribing of poison to be taken by the tablespoonful thrice a day, that the value of the precaution would be destroyed.

B. S. PROCTOR.

SIR,—Your definition of the term "dispensing," though more satisfactory than those you criticise, strikes me as somewhat cumbrous; and I cannot see that compounding is a necessary part of dispensing. In section 4 they are spoken of as two distinct acts, and we are frequently called upon to dispense when there can be no compounding. You say that since the "ingredients" are to be entered compounding is presupposed, but is not this hair-splitting? If the poison supplied is entered the requirement of the Act is met. As you say of another matter, "common sense and chemists' rights" should prevail here with any Court. For the rest, I would delete "extemporaneous," substitute "special" for "specific," "sale" for "supply," and recast the definition as follows:—"The preparation and sale of medicines in a specially prescribed form." "Preparation" may, but does not necessarily, include compounding. Yours, &c.,

C. C. BELL.

Phenocoll Hydrochloride.

SIR.—In your brief *resumé* of my paper on "Synthetic Remedies," read before the Chemists' Assistants' Association March 23, I notice that you attribute to me the statement that phenocoll hydrochloride frequently occurs in the market in an impure condition. May I be allowed to say that no such statement occurred in the course of my paper? The remarks on impure preparations applied solely to phenacetin, and these were corroborated by other speakers. I have not had the opportunity of examining more than one or two samples of phenocoll, and in these no impurity could be detected. I should be glad if you would publish this correction, as the statement, if allowed to pass uncontradicted, is calculated to damage the reputation of Messrs. Schering, the sole makers of the article.

With regard to the test (Reuter's) I mentioned for the detection of unconverted phenetidin in phenacetin and phenocoll, your remarks are not quite accurate. You state "that on gently fusing with chloral hydrate, a rose-red colour, changing to violet, is produced." This is not quite correct, the rose-red colour being produced even if the substances are pure. It should read, "instead of a rose-red a violet colour is produced." Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours,

17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

E. H. GANE.

Ginger-wine Essence.

SIR,—The new restriction upon the sale of essence of ginger wine by chemists and druggists is undoubtedly a great hardship, and is based upon an entirely wrong supposition. It is undoubtedly directed by publicans and their friends as a direct blow at the temperance party. The so-called ginger wine produced by this essence is almost entirely non-alcoholic. May we suggest the advisability of laying the actual facts before the Government, who are undoubtedly acting under a misapprehension? No doubt Mr. W. S. Caine would take the matter up on the part of the temperance party.

Yours truly,

95A Southwark Street,
London, April 10.
STEVENSON & HOWELL.

The Proprietor's Point of View.

SIR,—Temporary absence from England has prevented my answering a communication under the heading of "The Vogeler Compound," and signed "A Provincial Chemist," which appeared in your issue of March 18.

First, your correspondent forgets (this is the most charitable construction I am able to place on his omission of this important fact) that we intimate in our announcements that Vogeler's Curative Compound is for sale by all chemists, and it is therefore the natural thing for the public to first apply to the chemist for it; but if the chemist does not keep this remedy, we inform the would-be buyer that he can send fourteen or thirty penny stamps to us and obtain that with which his chemist could not or would not supply him.

In all of our applications for single bottles we endeavour to ascertain what chemists in the town whence the application comes have stocked the goods, when we write the applicant that he can procure Vogeler's Compound from the chemist whom we have learned has same for sale.

Furthermore, in more than 50 per cent. of the applications we receive for single bottles of "Vogeler's" the writer states that he has asked for it of his chemist and was unable to get it, showing conclusively that the orders we fill for single bottles come from people who are unable to obtain the remedy elsewhere.

Your anonymous correspondent asks, "Is this a fair and legitimate way of doing business?" to which I answer "Yes," and one which we shall pursue until we are confident that Vogeler's Curative Compound is stocked by practically all chemists.

Like every new remedy, we are obliged to await the pleasure of the chemist in this respect; it will come in time, for we shall make it sell.

WILLIAM E. GEDDES.

722 Main Street, Cambridgeport, Boston.

Nationalities in Russian Pharmacy.

SIR,—In a leading article in your issue of April 8 you say:—"In judging the behaviour of the Russian people towards the Jews account should also be taken of the manner in which the native race has been crowded out of the liberal professions by the persevering Israelite and the plodding German." You proceed to quote statistics from the *Pharmaceutische Zeitschrift für Russland* as follows:—"There were in the whole of the country, at the close of 1892, 6,478 pharmacists, 2,042 of whom were Poles, 1,455 Jews, 1,308 Germans, and only 1,058 Russians." Whether these figures be correct or not, I venture to point out that you are doing the Jewish inhabitants of Russia an injustice in classifying them as belonging to a separate nationality, and suggesting that by them "the native race has been crowded out of the liberal professions." I will not enter here upon the question of Germans being freely permitted or restricted in the practice of pharmacy in Russia; but it is difficult, in face of the fact that about eight-tenths of Poland became Russian territory nearly a century ago, to understand Polish pharmacists being described as of "an alien race." And the Jews? Was not Jewish nationality destroyed 2,000 years ago? By far the greater number of the Jews of the world became domiciled in Poland and Russia in the thirteenth century, honourably contributing their share, so long as they were allowed, towards the maintenance and prosperity of the country; and yet, after all these generations, men who have been born in the land, educated in its language and institu-

tions, and who bear equally with all Russians the national burdens, are spoken of as if they had no right to aspire to "the liberal professions"!

I fear, Sir, that in commenting on the census above referred to you have unquestioningly—and, I believe, unconsciously—followed not only Russian figures but Russian methods in dealing with Jews. We never hear of a proposed reduction in the number of Jewish soldiers in the Russian army; but every opportunity is eagerly sought of preventing the members of this faith from rising in the social scale, of cramping their intelligence, their aspirations after scientific and artistic work. The fact is that their real offence is not that they are too numerous in the followings of pharmacy, medicine, or any other of the liberal professions, but that they refuse to be converts to the Orthodox Church; and your article seems to perpetuate the curious error of styling these people "Russian Jews" instead of Jewish Russians, which, as I have shown, they are by birth and training. The statistics you give are equivalent to what would be conveyed by some such statement as this:—"In the whole of Great Britain there are 14,000 pharmacists, so many of whom are Englishmen, so many Welshmen, so many Americans, and the remainder Roman Catholics"!

As to this "alien race" having "for generations fattened on her soil," I might refer to the thousands of Jewish Russians to be seen in the East of London, not a few of whom were educated in the high schools of their native land, who, after a lifetime of loyalty contemptuously and brutally repelled, have found oppression utterly unbearable, and have sought relief in exile; and I doubt whether in their careworn features and scanty clothing much corroboration of your assertion is to be found.

But for the broad and enlightened spirit that, as a general rule, pervades your editorial remarks, I should almost be warranted in inferring that you would advocate a judicious limitation of Jews in the liberal professions in every country besides Russia. Would this be of ultimate advantage? You frequently mention in your columns, perhaps unwittingly, Jewish names in connection with progress achieved in chemical and medical science. Has Germany become less German because of the work of Liebreich and Victor Meyer, to mention only two of a number of her distinguished scientists who are Jews? And is anything of England's greatness dimmed, has the medical world suffered, and—to bring the question nearer home—have the pharmacists of this country cause to complain because the editor of your contemporary, the *British Medical Journal*, whose name has figured so prominently in your pages of late, has the blood of "the persevering Israelite" in his veins? or is it matter for serious apprehension that the chemical department of the City of London Technical Institute is under the guidance of another eminent Jew, Professor Meldola, F.R.S.?

I can only justify the length of this letter by advancing as a plea that you considered the subject of sufficient interest for a leading article. I have written because I was a little surprised at your following the misleading statistics of the *Pharmaceutische Zeitschrift für Russland*, and very sorry to observe that a desire to refuse citizens the right to follow scientific callings on account of their religious opinions should find even a suspicion of approval in a British journal—above all, in a journal representing the science and art of chemistry and pharmacy.

Yours obediently,

21 Mincing Lane, E.C.,

E. POLACK.

April 11.

Agreements with Branch-managers.

SIR,—I have a branch, and I wish to have an equitable agreement between manager and myself. Can you suggest one? I believe such information would be acceptable to many managers and employers.

MANCHESTER. (157/9.)

[Suggestions from chemists experienced in branches will be esteemed.]

Mr. Johnstone and the Institute of Chemistry.

SIR,—Kindly allow me space to reply to Mr. Robertson's letter which appeared in your issue of the 8th, as the statements contained therein are for the most part either in-

accurate or misleading. The facts of the case are as follows:—A certain appointment was vacant, legally and morally, for which I made application in writing. In the course of a few days I received from Mr. Groves, then Secretary, a letter stating that a Fellow of the Institute had lodged a complaint with the censors against me of unprofessional conduct, which charge, as stated by the censors, consisted in "that I had applied for an appointment which another Fellow held." I never applied for any appointment held by any Fellow. I never applied for any appointment that was not legally vacant, and the actual appointment I did apply for was only legally filled up some months afterwards.

The Council, acting in an arbitrary manner, took advantage of the powers contained in their charter and removed my name from the register upon an absolutely false charge for an imaginary offence, and I reiterate that the Council dare not, for their very existence, put that charge in print. The following is a copy of the agreement entered into between myself and that most autocratic body the Council of the Institute of Chemistry:—

Before Lord Chief Justice, 31st May, 1892.

By consent record withdrawn, and no further proceedings between the parties, plaintiff admitting that the defendants acted in good faith and in accordance with the rules of the Institute. Defendants state that their action was founded entirely on their view of the professional conduct of the plaintiff on a single occasion, and involved no imputation upon his professional capacity or personal character: plaintiff undertaking not to use the title of Fellow or member of the Institute in future. No costs on either side.

A. R. J., for Plaintiff.
E. C., for Defendants.

The above speaks for itself, and I candidly admit that the censors acted in good faith and in accordance with their rules when the Secretary wrote to me intimating the charge made against me; but the Council acted diametrically opposite to that when they persisted in removing my name from the register when State documentary evidence had been submitted to them proving the charge to be utterly unfounded. Since the withdrawal of the record I have become possessed of evidence proving it was a conspiracy of certain parties from beginning to end, and, moreover, my expulsion was canvassed by the supporters of an alien at the annual dinner, and four members of the Council conjointly approached the President and threatened his tenure of office if my name was not removed from the register, and these members also attended the special meeting of Council, but dared not take part in the voting, as it was no secret that they had already acted illegally against me. Mr. Robertson is personally unknown to me, so the continuance of this correspondence with the paid servant of the Council of the Institute of Chemistry is useless.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM JOHNSTONE.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

The Editor replies to queries of general interest, in the order in which they are received. Replies are inserted according to the space available. Postal answers cannot be supplied.

Back numbers, containing formulae, educational or other specific information, can be obtained from the Publisher.

8/14. *Nemo*.—Hydrarg. Sulph. c. Sulphure (Ethiopian mineral) is made by triturating equal parts of sulphur and mercury together until globules are no longer visible. This is the old Dublin Pharmacopœia method.

8/36. *Weed-killer*.—Concentrated Weed-killer (legally non-poisonous).—Saturated solution of common salt and solution of soda-ash (1 in 5), of each equal parts. To every gallon add 10 oz. of crude carbolic acid. We should label this "Poison," although the law does not require it.

8/38. *Taunton*.—The General Medical Council have so far not talked about a New British Pharmacopœia, nor are we aware of any arrangements which have been made for its revision. Some time ago, however, the Secretary of State for India was told that there would be no new edition "approximately before 1895."

263/33. *S*.—Flavours are sold for all the common liquors. These are compounded from ethers and essential oils, and may be obtained from any of the firms who manufacture soluble essences. You should get samples and prices. Oil of Cognac is much used.

8/10. *A. A.*—There are various kinds of **Shrub**—rum shrub, brandy shrub, and lemon shrub, for example. **Rum Shrub** is perhaps the most common, and is made as follows:—

Seville-orange juice	..	..	..	..	1/2 gallon
Sugar	..	..	..	..	8 lbs.
Dissolve and add—					
Rum	..	..	..	..	1/2 gallon
Orange-flower water	..	..	..	..	10 oz.
Water to	..	..	..	..	3 gallons
Mix.					

You may omit the rum altogether, and make a plain **Orange and Lemon Shrub**. In this case dissolve 30 minims each of oils of lemon and orange and 5j. of tr. capsici in 2 oz. of rectified spirit. Also dissolve 2 oz. of tartaric acid in 2 pints of water; add this to 6 pints of simple syrup, then add the flavouring spirit; shake well, and set aside for a fortnight, then decant. This latter shrub you may make and sell, but the rum shrub can only be made by those who have a compounder's licence, and only sold by those who have a sweets-licence.

Next Week.

Meetings, &c., to be held, and business to be transacted thereat. Suitable notices will be inserted in this section if received by the Editor on or before Wednesday.

TUESDAY, April 18.—*Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.*, at 8 P.M. Mr. H. A. McPherson on "The Philippine Islands."

WEDNESDAY, April 19.—*Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.*, at 8 P.M. Mr. Gisbert Kapp on "Some Economic Points in Connection with Electricity Supply."

WEDNESDAY, April 19.—*Western Chemists' Association (of London), Westbourne Restaurant, 1 Craven Road*, at 9 P.M.

WEDNESDAY, April 19.—*Royal Microscopical Society, 20 Hanover Square, London, W.*, at 8 P.M. "A New Tape-worm—*Tania cehidna*," by Professor D'Arcy Thompson; "On the Foraminifera of the Gault of Folkestone," by M. F. Chapman.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19.—*Edinburgh District Chemists' Trade Association*, at 36 York Place, at 8.30 P.M. Business: "Black List," "Label-book," "The Revenue and Labels," &c.

THURSDAY, April 20.—*Chemical Society*, at 8 P.M. "A Contribution to the Chemistry and Physiology of Foliage-leaves," by Horace T. Brown, F.R.S., and G. Harris Morris, Ph.D.; "The Interaction of Alkali Cellulose and Carbon Bismuthide—Cellulose Thio-carbonates," by C. F. Cross, E. J. Bevan, and C. Beadle; and other papers.

THURSDAY, April 20.—*Liverpool Chemists' Association*. Paper on "Tannin and its Sources," by Mr. T. H. Wardleworth. Samples of *Valonia*, *Algarobilla*, *Diri Diri*, &c., will be shown.

THURSDAY, April 20.—*Royal Institution of Great Britain*, at 3 P.M. Professor Dewar on "The Atmosphere."

THURSDAY, April 20.—*Chemists' Assistants' Association*, 103 Great Russell Street, W.C., at 8.30. Discussion as announced under Winter Session.

FRIDAY, April 21.—*Royal Institution of Great Britain*, at 9 P.M. Professor A. B. W. Kennedy on "Possible and Impossible Economies in the Utilisation of Energy."

SATURDAY, April 22.—*Royal Institution of Great Britain*, at 3 P.M. Mr. James Swinburne on "Some Applications of Electricity to Chemistry." (The Tyndall Lectures.)

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[Lesser Quantities 15 per Cent. Discount only.]

IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

No Dealer in the Kingdom, "Wholesale or Retail," for any quantity whatever obtains more than the above 20 PER CENT. Discount.

(Signed), *A & F Pears*

71-75, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.

WYLEYS' CAPSULES

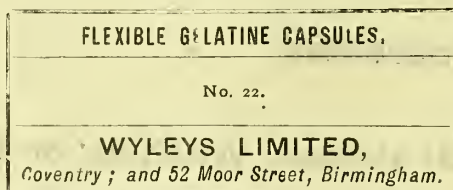
OF

DEODORIZED COPAIBA.

The advantages of these Capsules are:—

- 1.—They do not "repeat" after being taken, and impart no odour to the breath or excretions.
- 2.—The Deodorized Copaiba (Wyleys') being more readily assimilated by the system than ordinary copaiba, these capsules will be found specially efficacious.
- 3.—Being entirely free from odour there is nothing to indicate the nature of the enclosed drug.

These capsules are sent out in plain boxes, simply labelled:—



In ordering please specify "Wyleys' Capsules, No. 22."

1/6 Boxes (36 Capsules in box) 12/- per doz, subject to patent-medicine discount.

WYLEYS LIMITED, COVENTRY; and 52 MOOR ST., BIRMINGHAM.

Address for Telegrams, "BOLLAND LONDON."

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ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF A CENTURY.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUGGISTS

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ESSENTIAL OILS. PEARL COATED PILLS. CHEMICALS. TINCTURES IN BOND

Manufacturers of Pharmaceutical Preparations

PRICE CURRENT AND TERMS ON APPLICATION

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(Established 1853),

Pharmacists and Sundriesmen, Wholesale Druggists,
BRUSSELS.

General Agents for Belgium and Holland for—

ARMOUR & CO., Digestive
Ferments.

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SCOTT & BOWNE, Emul-
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SHIRLEY BROS., Menthol
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H. H. WARNER & CO., Lim.,
Safe Cure Medicines.

A. J. WHITE, Limited,
Mother Seigel's Syrup
and Pills.

[1]

"S" BRAND
TRADE MARK

GELATINES

THE
Heidelberg Gelatine Works,
STOESS & CO.
Ziegelhausen,
near
HEIDELBERG.

OF ALL
KINDS AND
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SPECIALITIES:
The Finest & Purest Qua-
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STOESS' IMPROVED GELATINE for EMULSIONS.

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MADE IN ENGLAND.

Virol

SUPERSEDES
COD-LIVER OIL.

"VIROL is a highly concentrated "Complete Food," consisting of the proteids of Beef and Eggs, the Fats of Beef and Eggs, the marrow of Beef or Essence of Bone, the Carbohydrate Extract of Malt—and the salts of Beef and Eggs (including the Lime-salts of the shell), in proportions carefully adjusted to diet-formulae laid down by the most up-to-date Physiologists."

The Liquor Carnis Co. Ltd.,
2/6
JARS
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WE DON'T KNOW who has stocked Virol! but we should like to! as it is our intention to give away a thousand original cases of Virol to Chemists for free distribution among Hospitals and Doctors.


SYNOPSIS
OR
TABLE OF PRECEDENCE
OF
THE LIQUOR CARNIS CO.'S
CONCENTRATED FOODS



THE LIQUOR CARNIS CO., LIMITED.

Telegraphic Address: "CAFFYN LONDON."

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VIROL (SUPERSEDES Cod-OIL)

FOREIGN SPECIALITIES & MEDICINES.
REVISED PRICE LIST.

ROBERTS & CO.
FOREIGN AND ENGLISH CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE, IMPORT, AND EXPORT AGENTS FOR
FOREIGN MEDICINES AND PATENTS,
76 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

Messrs. Roberts & Co. beg to inform the Trade that they are Agents for all the principal French and Foreign Specialities and Medicines, a large supply of which they have always on hand, and can supply on very favourable terms. They are in daily communication with their Paris House, and can offer exceptional facilities for procuring New Medicines, &c. &c., with very little delay. The following is a list of a few that they name *au hazard*, and that have a large sale:—

Retail	Per doz.	Retail	Per doz.	Retail	Per doz.	Retail	Per doz.
43 Alcool de Menthe Ricqles	41/6	4/8 Capsules Matico	35/	2/3 Guyot's Liq. Gendron	18/	2/9 Rabuteau's Drgee Ferrug	24/6
29 Ditto ditto	21/	4/8 Mathy Caylus	35/	9/ Laville's Gout Tincture	81/	7/ Elixir Ferrug.	65/
29 Anbergier's Syrup	27/	4/6 Chausaing's Wine	39/	9/ " Pills	78/	2/9 Rabuteau's Syrup Ferrug.	24/6
1/9 " Pâte	15/	2/9 " Pills	24/	1/1/2 Papier Fayard	6/9	4/ Racahout des Arabes	31/
48 Bay Rum	57/	4/8 Olin's Dragées Bromide Cam.	45/	2/3 " Ditto	13/6	4/8 Reynal's Bougies	38/
36 " Ditto	31/	5/ Eau de Botot (Genuine)	40/	2/3 Papier Fruneau	14/6	2/9 Bioerd's Injection	24/
2 Bolloe's Charcoal	15/	3/ " Ditto	24/	4/ " Ditto	24/6	4/6 " Capsules	36/
18 " Lozenges	15/	2/ " Espic's Cigarettes	13/6	1/9 Pâte d'Aubergier	15/	9/ " Syrup	90/; 4/6, 42/
46 Blanoard's Pills	32/	4/8 Elixir de Coca (Mariani)	48/	1/9 " de Berthé	15/6	1/6 Star Paper	11/
26 " Ditto	18/	2/9 Flon's Syrup	23/	2/9 " de Ooca Mariani	25/	1/9 Vallet's Pills	14/6
46 Bren's Injection	27/	2/9 Gayetty's Paper	23/	1/9 " de Georgé	14/6	2/9 " Ditto	23/
46 Eugeand's Wine	36/	2/3 Granules Arsen. Acid.	13/6	1/1/2 " Ditto	9/	4/6 Veloutine (White, Pink, Oint.)	28/
36 Bully's Vinegar	30/	2/9 " Iron	14/5	1/6 " de Nafé	13/6	3/6 " Ditto	22/
2 " Ditto	14/6	2/9 " Soda	15/4	1/9 " Regnaud	14/6	2/9 Vichot's Trochisques	22/
48 Oadé's (Lait Antéphilic.)	36/	2/9 Grimault's Syrup Lime	24/	7/ Pierlot's Valerian	60/	4/6 Vin Mariani	36/
48 Capsules Bromide Camph.	46/						

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[1823

37

CRESCENT



BRAND.

BICARBONATE OF SODA,

REFINED AND RECRYSTALLIZED.

PURE AND CHEAP.

ANALYSIS.

Bicarbonate of Soda	...	...	...	...	97.20
Mono Carbonate of Soda	...	...	...	...	1.90
Sulphate of Soda	...	...	...	...	trace
Chloride of Sodium	...	...	...	...	.035
Moisture	...	...	...	...	.82
Insoluble	...	...	...	...	nil

PURE ALKALI,

GUARANTEED 58 DEGREES.

EQUAL TO 98 PER CENT. OF CARBONATE OF SODA.

Most economical form of Soda for the use of Printers,
Bleachers, Dyers; Glass, Paper, and Soap Makers.

CONCENTRATED CRYSTAL SODA

(Sesqui-Carbonate).

By far the Purest and Cheapest form of WASHING SODA.

Only 1 lb. of Concentrated Crystal Soda required to do the work of 2 lbs. of Washing Soda.

SODA CRYSTALS

OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

Also BLEACHING POWDER.

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*Manufacturers of Soda by the Ammonia Process,***NORTHWICH, CHESHIRE.**

THE
"STANDARD OF QUALITY"

ESSENTIAL OILS

MANUFACTURED OR SELECTED BY

DODGE & OLCOTT,

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ESTABLISHED 1798.

OILS BAY, CARAWAY, CLOVES, CUBEBS, PEPPERMINT, SANDAL,
SASSAFRAS, SPEARMINT, TANSY, WINTERGREEN,
WORMWOOD AND MANY OTHERS.

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Further Consignment just received from Japan of

COMPRESSED CAMPHOR,

In Half-ounce and One-ounce Blocks.

EACH CASE CONTAINS 200 ONE-LB. PACKETS.

This Camphor is much cheaper than the European article, and is equal in quality to the best English brands. H. HELBIG, F.C.S., and Dr. F. W. PASSMORE, in a report on this Camphor, say:—"The result of our investigation shows that the preparation is a perfectly pure Camphor, being, in fact, identical with the pure chemical compound, $C_{10}H_{16}O$."

Further consignments are on the way, and regular supplies of blocks (3 to the ounce, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 1 oz., and 2 oz.) will shortly be obtainable, as well as **FLOWERS OF CAMPHOR** for Manufacturing Purposes. Smaller quantities than a case can be obtained of the Wholesale Houses.

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SALICYLIC ACID

AND

SALICYLATES

MANUFACTURED UNDER KOLBE'S PROCESS BY

J. HAUFF, FEUERBACH - STUTTGART.

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Hydrogen Peroxide, Indigo Extract, Soluble Indigo Powder, Orchil, Cudbear, Logwood Extract, Fustic Extract, Aniline Dyes, Fine Lakes for Lithographic Inks, Vermilionettes, Drysalteries.

Sole Agents in United Kingdom and Colonies, excepting Canada, for

The New Bleach, **SODIUM PEROXIDE** (Aluminium Co., Ltd.).

**BORAX HYPO. SALTS SALTPETRE ALUM
BICARB. SODA ACIDS SULPHUR, &c., &c.**

SAVE TRAVELLERS' EXPENSES & SECURE PURITY by buying direct from SMITH & HUTCHINSON, 24 KING ST., L'POOL

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WRITE TO RICHARDSONS.

RICHARDSONS FOR PILLS.

WHY ?

Because they can always be relied upon to supply a Genuine Article at a reasonable Price.
Some makes of Pills are dear at any price, but ours give

UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

RICHARDSONS FOR CAPSULES.

WHY ?

Because they are the Best in the Market at the present time.

Because THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST says they are
"BEAUTIFUL PRODUCTS."

Because THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL DRUGGIST says that put up in Retail form they
"Need only to catch the public eye to ensure

A READY SALE."

JOHN RICHARDSON & CO., LEICESTER, LTD.

ESTAB^d. 1793.

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BICKFORD'S EUCALYPTUS OIL

25-lb. Tins.

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25-lb. Tins.

BRAND.

TRADE MARK.

Is admitted to be the Purest Eucalyptus Oil yet introduced to the public.
To be obtained of your Wholesale Druggist.

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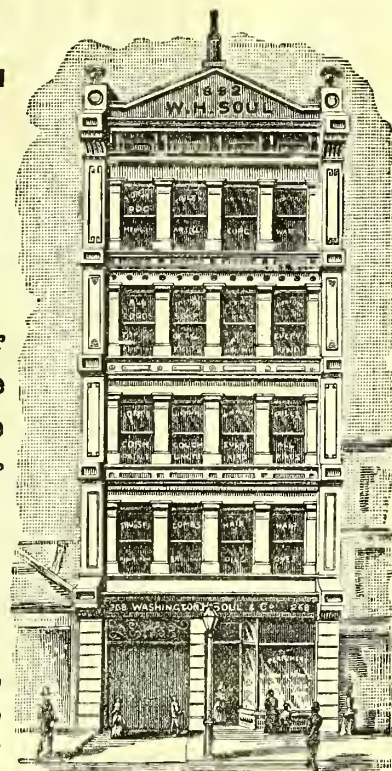
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large Stock, which the
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TERMS CASH.

W. H. S. & Co. can arrange
with pushing Houses to receive
Goods on Commission for
prompt Sale in this Colony.



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**PURE CONCENTRATED
MEDICINES,****CONCENTRATED TINCTURES, ETC.**

We make a full line of RESINOIDS, such
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So-called Concentrations are in the market, called by the same name as
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WHAT ARE CONCENTRATED TINCTURES ?

They are not made from the crude material, but by dissolving the
active principles in Alcohol in definite proportions, and
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Send for printed matter on CON. TINCT. AVENA SATIVA in the
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REVISED AND ENLARGED MANUAL; also Price Lists, to

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Chemists, Druggists, & Importers
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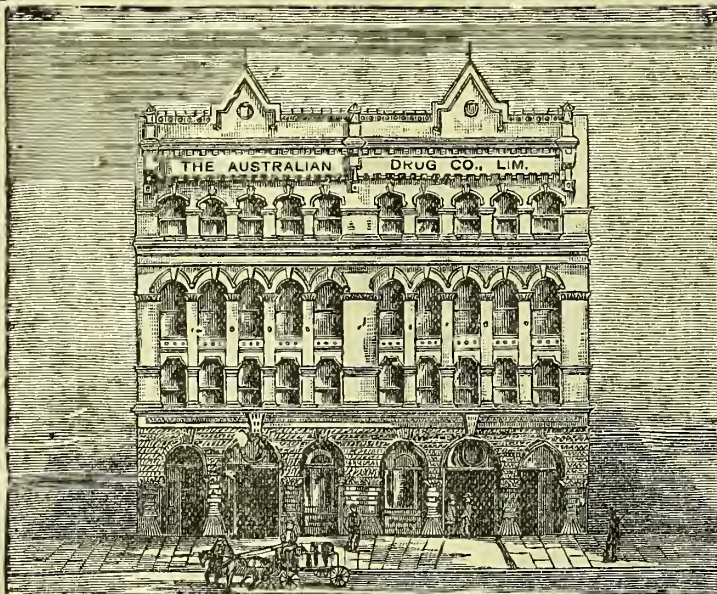
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Head Office and Factory, DUNEDIN.**

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Hunter Street, **WELLINGTON,**
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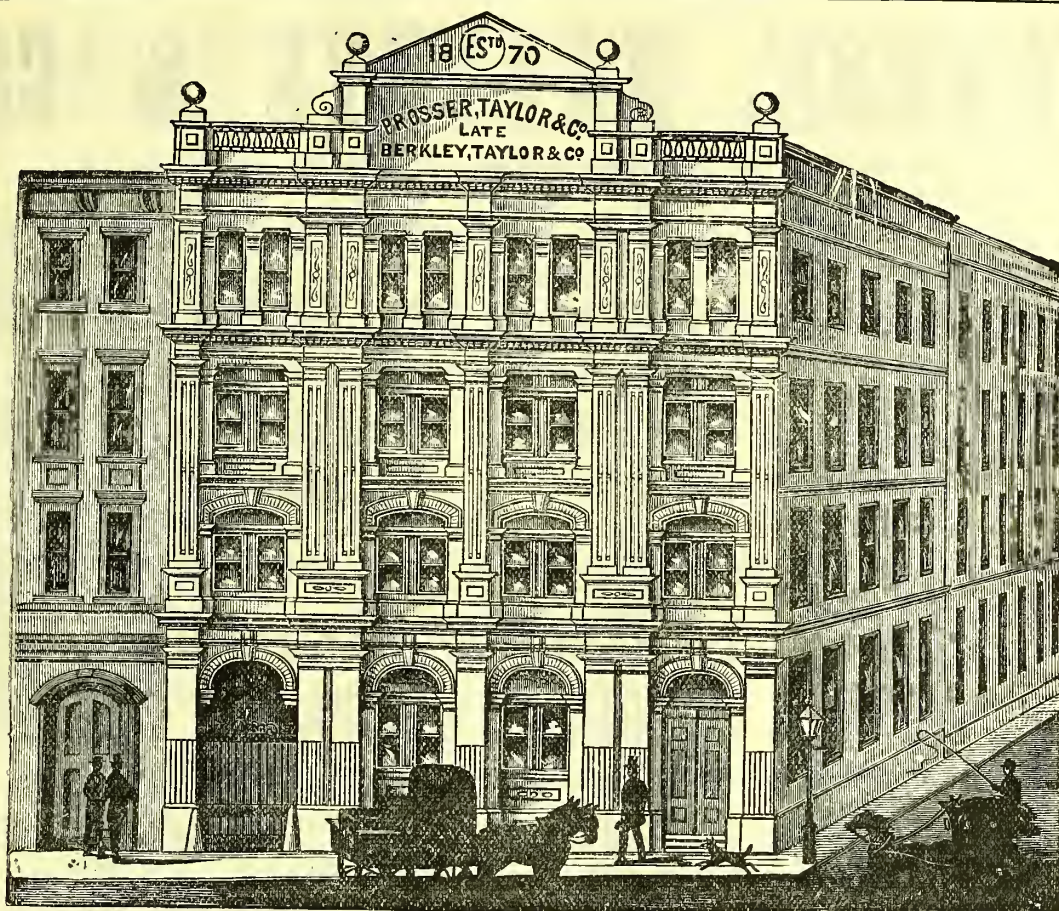
Patent and Proprietary Medicines Agency.



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ESTABLISHED 1870

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BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND.**

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Beg to inform their friends and the Trade generally that, having purchased the Business of

BARRON, SQUIRE & CO., BUSH LANE,

and also the various Formulæ of the Special Preparations of

JAMES BASS & SONS, HATTON GARDEN,

they are prepared to execute orders for the same, and pledge themselves to supply them in all their integrity.

Specimens of these Preparations have remained in the Museum of Kew Gardens during 23 years without deterioration.

Established
1843.

THOMPSON & CAPPER,

Established
1843.

WHOLESALE & EXPORT HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

55 BOLD STREET, LIVERPOOL,

AND

51 PICCADILLY, MANCHESTER.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

THOMPSON & CAPPER'S DENTIFRICE WATER.

Sells well everywhere, its beneficent qualities being attested to by physicians in all parts of the world. (See Testimonials.)

In 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Bottles.

PEPSALIA.

The New Improved and Perfected Style. White and Odourless.

Guaranteed to keep good indefinitely in all climates.

1/- size	...	...	...	...	Per dozen, 10/-	...	...	...	...	Per gross, 105/- net.
2/-	"	...	...	...	"	20/-	...	...	...	" 210/-
5/-	"	...	...	...	"	50/-	...	...	...	" 525/-

PUMILINE.

Essence	1/8	...	...	Per dozen, 15/-, less 10 per cent.	Liniment	1/9	...	...	Per dozen, 20/-, less 10 per cent.
"	2/8	...	...	" 24/- " 10 "	Jujubes	1/1	...	...	" 10/6 " 5 "
Extract	1/-	...	...	" 9/- " 10 "	"	2/3	...	...	" 20/- " 5 "
Ointment	1/1½	...	...	" 11/- " 10 "	Dry Inhalers, complete	1/6	...	...	" 14/- " 10 "
"	2/9	...	...	" 27/- " 10 "					

G. & G. STERN, 62 Gray's Inn Road, LONDON, W.C.

THE BEST BITTER-WATER.

HUNYADI FERENCZ.

For Sale, at Lowest Prices, by contracts extending over several years. Apply to

FRIEDRICH DETSINYI, Druggist, Buda Pesth (Hungary).

SPONGE IMPORTERS.

M. PETERSON & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1870),

75 ST. ANNE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

FOR HOME, FOREIGN & COLONIAL MARKETS.

HAWLEY'S COUNTER ADJUNCTS.

With Chemist's own Name and Address printed free for 3 dozen.

N.B.—Full Illustrated List, and the "Counter Adjunct," a monthly leaflet of novelties, post free on application.

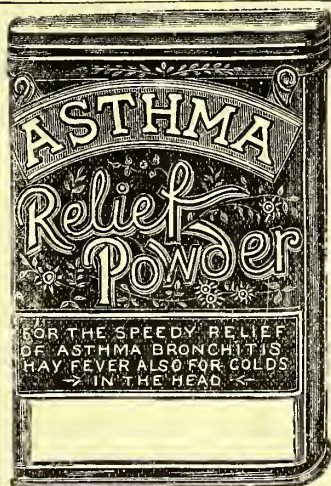


Fig. 1.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

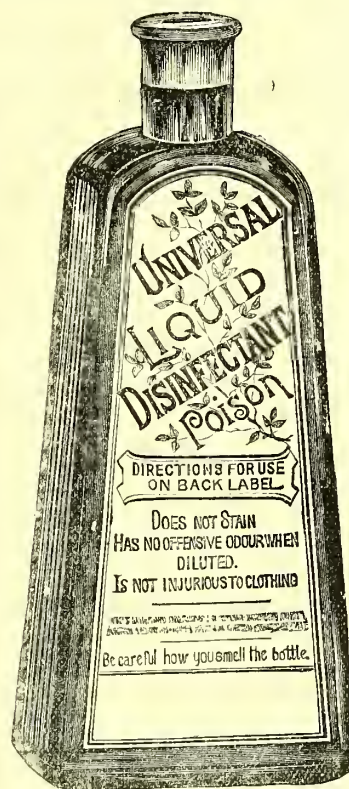


Fig. 2.

ASTHMA CURE POWDER.

UNIVERSAL LIQUID DISINFECTANT.

RHEUMATIC APPLICATION.

DATURA TATULA CIGARETTES.

Fig. 1.—Price, 7/3 per doz.; 6 doz., 7/-.

Fig. 2.—A New Disinfectant having the following advantages:—It not only masks Bad Smells, but entirely destroys them. Does not stain. Has no Offensive Odour when diluted. Is not Injurious to Clothing when diluted.

STYLE.—Put up in our New Registered Bottle (No. 190,371) in Dark Blue Glass. The Shape of these Bottles has been made *absolutely* distinct from any others with a view of preventing the many Fatal Accidents which now often occur in mistaking Disinfectants, &c., for Physic.

IN TWO SIZES, 8 oz. and 16 oz

6 oz. (6L size)	1 doz.	3/9	16 oz. (1/ size)	1 doz.	7/-
" "	6 doz.	3/6	" "	6 doz.	6/6
" "	12 doz.	3/3	" "	12 doz.	12/3

Fig. 3.—Price, 6d. size, 3/6 doz.; 6 doz., 3/3; 12 doz., 3/-.
" 1/- " 6/6 " 6 " 6/; 12 " 5/6.

Fig. 4.—Containing the TRUE DATURA TATULA. A boon to Asthmatic Sufferers. At the request of some of our Customers we now put up this valuable remedy in CIGARETTE form.

Style.—In attractive assorted coloured tins (six tins in a coloured carton), with artistic label.

Price.—7/6 dozen; 6 dozen, 7/3; 12 dozen, 7/-.

EVANS,

Liverpool:

EVANS, SONS & CO.

LESCHER &

60 BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE,

LONDON.

WEBB,

Montreal (Canada):

EVANS AND SONS, LIM.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

IMPORTANT CAUTIONS.

From Lord Chancellor SELBORNE, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD,
and the LORDS JUSTICES OF APPEAL.

VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. PAGE WOOD, by whom the suit in Chancery was first heard, stated in his judgment that "Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the Defendant Freeman was as deliberately untrue as the falsehood he had deposed to with reference to the use of his Chlorodyne in the Hospital."

The VICE-CHANCELLOR also stated, "that Chlorodyne was a fanciful name, and had application been made sooner, the Court would have given Dr. Browne protection."

LORD CHANCELLOR SELBORNE coincided with the judgment of the Vice-Chancellor upon this point, and stated, "that had application been made at a proper time and place, the Court would have found means to restrain the Defendant from misrepresenting the decision of the Vice-Chancellor."

LORD JUSTICE JAMES, on appeal, stated in his judgment, "that the Defendant Freeman had made a deliberate misrepresentation of the decision of Vice-Chancellor Wood."

It was proved in Court, on affidavit by Mrs. Fortes, of Paris, that the testimonial published in the *Times*, November 14th, 1865, speaking of the great efficacy of Chlorodyne in Cholera, referred to Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, and that she never used any other, that she had written to the Defendant Freeman to that effect; notwithstanding which notice the Defendant publishes the said testimonial as referring to his medicine.

The Editor of the *Medical Times*, in his report on Chlorodyne, January 13th, 1866, gives information that the Chlorodyne referred to was the medicine introduced by a retired Army Medical Officer, which was Dr. J. Collis Browne; still this is published by the Defendant as testimony to his medicine.

Numerous affidavits from eminent Physicians and others were produced in Court, stating that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne, and that when prescribing they used no other.

The Defendant himself publishes that his compound is in effect and composition quite different to any other preparation; nevertheless he assumes the name, testimonials, &c., of Chlorodyne.

Technicalities in law prevent that protection which the public should justly have against such a course of conduct. It is now incumbent on all who purchase Chlorodyne to see that the name, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, is engraved on the Government Stamp, as it is not sold otherwise. All other compounds under the name of Chlorodyne are spurious. All attempts at analysis have failed; hence the statement that the constituents of Chlorodyne are known is a misrepresentation.

ORIGINAL AND



ONLY GENUINE

FURTHER IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The subjoined list of eminent Firms concur with Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood's statement in Court, that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; and that when Chlorodyne, or the Original Chlorodyne, is ordered, they invariably supply Dr. J. Collis Browne's:—

Apothecaries' Hall, London	Frazer & Green, Glasgow	Morson, T., & Son, London
Allen, Hanbury & Co., "	Gale & Co., London	Newbery & Sons, "
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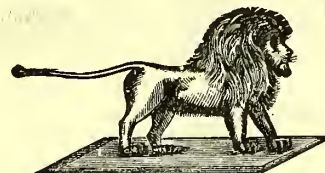
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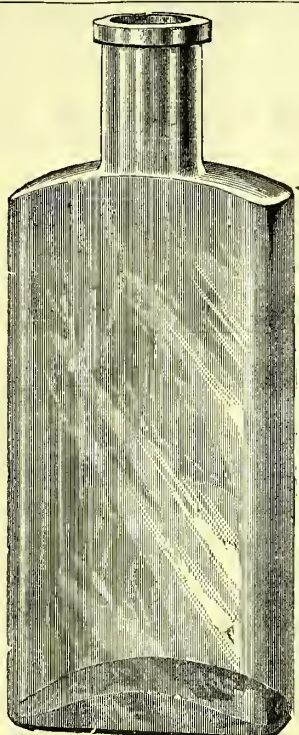
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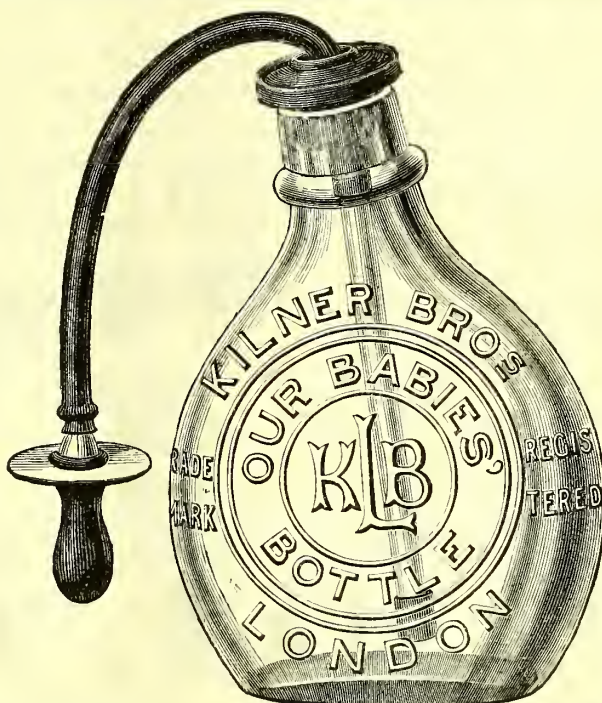
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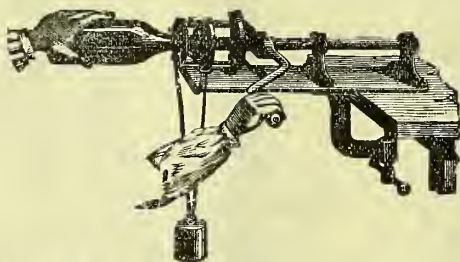
ARTISTICALLY ORNAMENTED
WITH VARIOUS DESIGNS IN GOLD
AND LABELLED TO ORDER

These Enamelled Canisters are a great improvement upon the old-fashioned Specie Jars, for, besides being unbreakable, they have a very handsome appearance when placed on Chemists' side-fittings. Made in all sizes.

JOHN A. GILBERT & CO., 2 & 4 Mount Pleasant, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON, W.C.
Elm Street,

NEW CAPSULING MACHINE

The only Machine
which leaves no crease
or pleat on the
Capsule.



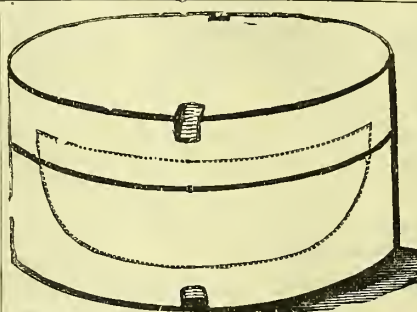
Can be fixed to any
Counter.
A single pull of the lever
is sufficient
to fix the Capsule.

Patentee—C. MELIN, 37 Crutched Friars, LONDON. E.C.

WILLIAM TOOGOOD.

TOOGOOD'S IMPROVED PATENT EARTHENWARE COVERED POTS

Are claimed to be the most
perfect and convenient yet offered to
the Trade.



Owing to the increasing demand
for our Patent Pots, we have in-
troduced a Special THIN Series
for Dispensing.

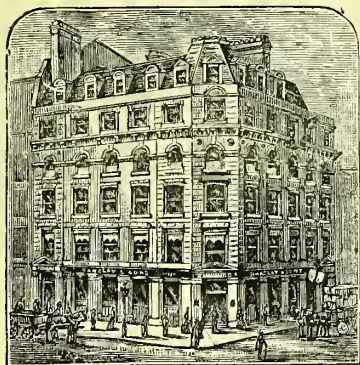
These Pots are beautifully
glazed and finished, and, being
very light, are specially adapted
for sending by post.

ORDINARY THICKNESS—										
1 dr.	2 dr.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{2}{3}$	$2\frac{3}{10}$	$3\frac{4}{6}$	$4\frac{6}{6}$
$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{2}{3}$	$2\frac{3}{10}$	$3\frac{4}{6}$	$4\frac{6}{6}$	5/6 per doz.
THIN FOR DISPENSING—										
$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{2}{5}$	3	4	5	6	8	ounces.
$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{2}{5}$	3	4	5	6	8	per doz.

TOOGOOD'S BRONCHITIS KETTLES. Write for New Season's List.
TOOGOOD'S CHEST PROTECTORS. Write for New Season's List.
TOOGOOD'S INDIARUBBER HOT-WATER BOTTLES. Write for New Season's Lists.
TOOGOOD'S INHALERS. Write for Special List.

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DRAB SEAMLESS ENEMAS.



This Popular Enema at
22/- per doz.

In Cedar Boxes, with Vagina,
Rectum Pipe, and Shield.

Black, Unpolished, Seamless (shape), in Cedar Boxes (complete)	... 24/- doz.
„ Polished, Seamless	„ „ „ 29/- „
„ „ „ in Oval Leather	„ „ „ 33/- „

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“TIT-BIT” HAND CAMERAS, 10/6, 12/6, 15/- each, Retail.
A few at Special Discount 50 per cent.

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NO TEE IN HAND!



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MOC-MAIN

NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS BEARING
OUR NAME STAMPED ON THEM.

Sciatric, Kidney, and other Belts. All kinds of
Elastic Goods. Consultations, Descriptive Circulars,
and Price Lists FREE. Female attendant.

J. WHITE & CO. (1st floor), 228 Piccadilly, London, W.
Established over 50 years.

Highly recommended by
Medical Men.

Equally comfortable in an erect
or reclining position.

All our Trusses are
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Premier, and

The Original
Arnicated
Corn and
Bunion
Plasters.

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1840.

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YOUNG'S
goods are
supplied, as there
are many worthless
imitations.

HENRY YOUNG, Manufacturer, LONDON.

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PINK
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THE VICTORIA RUBBER CO.,

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BANDAGE
CLOTHS.

WATER-
PROOF
LINT.

Victoria India Rubber Mills, EDINBURGH.

Samples, &c., on application.



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OVER THE WORLD.

"EMP. HÆMOSTATICUS"

Antiseptic
Styptic

(REGISTERED).

Constant testimonies are received to the value of this remarkable plaster.
Three-yard Tins, 2/- per Tin.

A. de ST. DALMAS & CO., LEICESTER,
Makers of Porous Plasters, Adhesive, Belladonna, Mustard, Court, and all other plasters,
QUALITY GUARANTEED. MAKERS TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

GLASS BOTTLES

GOOD AND CHEAP.

SPECIAL PACKAGE for the New Year, 1893,
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1 CROSS 8-OZ. BOTTLES	s. d.
2 " 6-OZ. "	9 0
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PACKAGE	8 0
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	£1 16 0

The New Shape with rounded edges, or the ordinary
shape, either plain or graduated.

The above "Special Package" is sent, Carriage Free, to
any part of England.

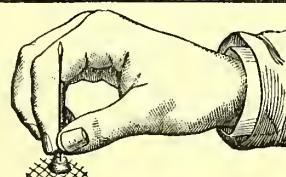
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Established 50 Years. Bankers London and Westminster Bank.

From Stock
in London or
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the Works.

Trace Mark.



Registered.

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DR. WARLOMONT'S CALF VACCINE

Tubes, 1s. each; Half Tubes, 1s. each. Pomade in vials, 1s.
HUMAN VACCINE, from healthy children only, microscopically examined and
source quoted. Tubes two-thirds full, 1s. 8d. each; Tubes one-third full 1s.
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source), in quantities for export, 2s. per 100 Tubes. Pin-points uncharged, 1s. per
dozen. Vaccine Injectors, 1s. 8d. each, including postage. P.O.O.s (including
postage, and crossed London and Westminster Bank) with orders, payable to
EDWARD DARKE, Secretary
Office hours, 10 to 4, Saturdays, 10 to 2.

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Therefore Worth Looking After.

TRUSSES.

These yield a big profit, and it is a pity to miss a sale when a post-card or wire will bring one immediately. We keep a very large stock—all makes, sizes, patents, and varieties. See page 128 in Illustrated List.

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The profit on these is easily arrived at. Double the Invoice price, and you have it. There are a big lot sold by Chemists who look after the business. Fifty Illustrations on page 86 of our List.

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FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

Greatly facilitates the process of Teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.


Depend upon it, Mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF & HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

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Has been used for over Fifty Years by Millions of Mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.


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 CURE COUGH, COLD, HOARSENESS, AND INFLUENZA. CURE ANY IRRITATION OR SORENESS OF THE THROAT. RELIEVE THE HACKING COUGH IN CONSUMPTION. RELIEVE BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, AND CATARRH. CLEAR AND GIVE STRENGTH TO THE VOICE OF SINGERS, AND ARE INDISPENSABLE TO PUBLIC SPEAKERS. SOOTHING AND SIMPLE, CHILDREN CAN USE THEM, AS THEY ASSIST EXPECTORATIONS AND RELIEVE HOARSENESS.

NOTICE.— Brown's Bronchial Troches are guaranteed to contain no Opium or other Poison.

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 Prevents the Hair from Falling Off. Restores Grey or White Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOUR. Being delicately perfumed, it leaves no unpleasant odour. IS NOT a Dye, and therefore does not stain the skin, or even white linen. Should be in every house where a HAIR RENEWER is needed.

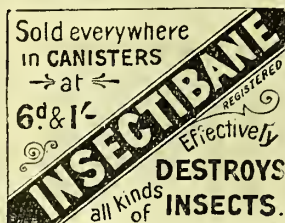
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TO THE **WEED KILLER** TRADE.

For Destroying Weeds, Moss, &c., on Garden Walks, Carriage Drives, Roads, Meadows, &c.

We desire to point out the special advantages which the sale of our "Acme" Weed Killer affords the Trade.

1. The "Acme" Weed Killer is used in the gardens and on the estates of the Gentry everywhere, and by Corporations and Burial Boards in Parks, Cemeteries, &c.

2. Our Retail Prices are such as will induce a ready sale, and we make no charge for 1 and 2 gallon tins.

3. We pay carriage on twelve gallons in 1 and 2 gallon tins, and on 10 gallons in drums and upwards, to any Station or Port in Great Britain.

4. Drums and casks are charged at cost price. Full prices allowed when returned.

Trade and Export Terms on application. The most Liberal Terms to the Trade.

RETAIL PRICES.—In 1 and 2 gallon tins, 2/- per gallon (tins included); in 5-gallon drums, 1/6 per gallon; 10, 15, and 20 gallons, 1/4 per gallon; in 40-gallon casks, 1/3 per gallon.

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THE "ACME" WEED KILLER, FOR CHEAPNESS AND EFFICIENCY, HAS WON FOR ITSELF A NAME FAR ABOVE ALL OTHERS.

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COPPERFIELD ROAD,
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LARGEST MAKERS IN THE KINGDOM.

We are prepared to supply METHYLATED SPIRIT in
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SAMPLES FREE.**BOORD & SON,**DISTILLERS, FOREIGN WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, AND METHYLATORS,
ALLHALLOWS' LANE AND BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE, LONDON, E.C.Quotations for **S.V.R.** Methylated Spirit and Finish on application.

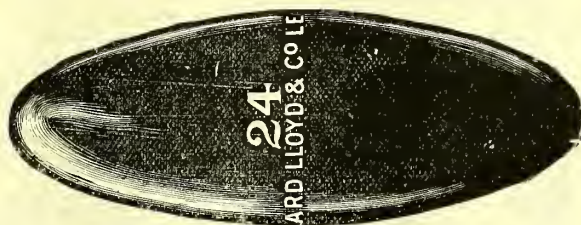
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**JAMES
BURROUGH****FINE PORT** (without tannin)
FINE SHERRY (for Medicinal uses, &c.)
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FINE BURGUNDY (for invalids)
S.V.R. and Methylated Spirit at lowest present prices.**CALE ST. DISTILLERY***All at Lowest Prices and
specially recommended.***CHELSEA**

LLOYD'S "BI-CONICAL"

(CAPSULED)

HORSE BALLS



We are now making our CAPSULED HORSE BALLS according to the above improved shape, the advantage of which is that they are swallowed with the greatest ease, and as both ends are conical in shape they can be introduced either way.

The Capsule is black, and each Ball bears the number corresponding to the formula. The name of the buyer can be put on without extra charge (for orders of one gross assorted), and in smaller quantities are supplied **either with or without our name.**

The Capsule preserves the mass unimpaired for a very long time, and by retaining the moisture prevents the ball from becoming hard and partially insoluble.

The Balls are put up in boxes containing half-a-dozen.

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Private Formulæ prepared in a few days.

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Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,

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SOLUBLE SANITARY FLUID (MILKY), CARBOLIC ACIDS & POWDERS

Of all strengths, in various packages for the Trade and for Export.

Also Sheep Dip, Tar and Rosin Products, Dubbin, Greases, Creosote, Brunswick Black, &c.

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VOLATILE AIR-PURIFYING
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Supplied to the Houses of Parliament, Hospitals, Hotels, Railway Companies, Board Schools, Shipping, &c., &c.

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For Cash with Order, or £2 a Gross, from all Chemists' Sundrymen, or the

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SANITARY FLUID

(SOLUBLE CARBOLIC).

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST DISINFECTANT & CLEANSER.

Pale Liquid Carbolic Acid, 97%. Dark Crude Carbolic Acid, 25%, 30%, and 50%. 5%, 10%, and 15% Pink Carbolic Powders.

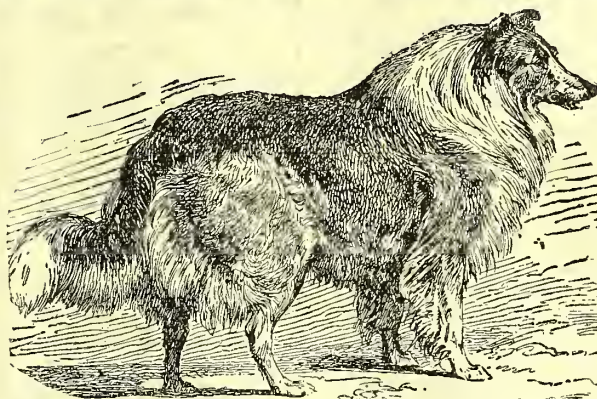
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HAPPY AND FREE FROM FLEAS THROUGH USE OF SPRATT'S PATENT DOG SOAP



NON-
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The Sanitary Institute of Great Britain has always given the Highest Awards, when tested against other so-called Disinfectants, to

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Which is of the quality adopted as "Standard" by the British and German Governments after bacteriological tests. Unscrupulous statements that other disinfectants are superior to genuine Carbolic Acid should be treated with the distrust they deserve.

The Chemist and Druggist, July 30th, 1892, says:—"Although the superiority of Carbolic Acid as a Disinfectant has frequently been challenged, there is no doubt that it continues to hold the first place in public favour."

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Awarded 60 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

PARAFFINUM MOLLE, B.P.

ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM ALKALI
ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM ACID

HAS NOW STOOD THE
TEST OF YEARS,
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ITSELF
AS

PETROLINA
MANUFACTURED IN AMERICA.
best,
The purest
The leading,
& The cheapest
Petroleum Jelly
Supplied by all
Wholesalers. In Casks of 3 cwt.
In Kegs of 1 cwt., $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., and $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt.
In Tins of 14 lbs., 5 lbs., and 1 lb.
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A Genuine Remedy. Brings credit to all who sell it.

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Wholesale Buyers should write for Terms and Samples of the
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GUTTA PERCHA OR METALLIC

TOOTH STOPPINGS

Which are Manufactured by J. J. LAKEMAN, Dentist, LEYTONSTONE,
Maker of the MERMAID IMPRESSION COMPOSITION for Dentists
use, 3s. per lb., post free.

**BERNARD-
ESCOFFIER FILS,
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FOR
Oil of Almonds,
Perfumed Waters,
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Essential Oils.

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CLINICAL THERMOMETERS IN CASES
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See also page 114, March 18 issue



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Rubbers, best and cheapest, half-pound each, mailed
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Gold Medal, PARIS, 1867. PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

This is a very superior article. In Bo. tl. at 3/6, 6/-, & 10/-

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SHOW ROOM: 41 CHARING CROSS HOTEL.

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(VIN. AURANT, P.B.).

Specially brewed for Quinine Wine. Does not deposit, will keep good in any climate.
In casks, 13 gallons to 140 gallons; small casks, 3s. 9d. per gallon, carriage allowed
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Special quotations to large buyers.

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PRECIPITATED CHALK, WHITEST AND PUREST.

CHEAPEST SELLERS IN THE MARKET.

ALSO CHEMICALS, DRUGS, AND OILS.

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Guaranteed free from all injurious impurities. The
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**SPECIALITIES: Glycerine—Gum Arabic—
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BRIGHTENS FURNITURE WITH LITTLE LABOUR.

In Tins—1d., 7/- gross. Stone Bottles—1d., 8/- gross; 3d., 2/- dozen;
6d., 4/- dozen; 1s., 7/- dozen. It is sure to please and increase your trade.
Every Chemist should send for Sample order, 6 dozen assorted as required,
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FLESHER RAYBOULD, REFORM WORKS, DUDLEY.

*Bromley's Gout
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FREE Printing of Chemists' own Bills.
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Established 1807.

WILL CURE.

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PROFITABLE.

Not Sold under

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GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS

Are the safest and most effectual remedy advertised for

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, AND ALL MUSCULAR PAINS.

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Counter Bills and Show Cards on application.

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PATENT WOOD WOOL.

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These Bags are made of Hartmann's
Patent Wood Wool and Sublimate
Gauze; they are thoroughly antiseptic
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SOLUTION OF IRON.

An infallible remedy for Anæmia, Poorness of Blood, Indigestion, Hæmorrhages, &c. Easily taken even by children. Does not affect the stomach, cause CONSTIPATION, nor BLACKEN THE TEETH.

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Price, 3/6 the Bottle.
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COMP. SULPH. LOZ. (Garrod's Formula) & **TABLETS.**
4 lbs., carriage paid, for 4/-. Cash with order.
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JAMES N. DAVIDSON & GRAY, CHEMISTS, DUNDEE.

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Send for Estimates from

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LEMON OIL,
Absolutely pure. Nothing finer imported.
5/9 per lb. c.i.f. Hull, London, or Liverpool, delivered as required up to December, 1893. Special quotations for quantities.

MARK LEWIS, 23 Old Corn Exchange, MANCHESTER, and in LIVERPOOL and LONDON.
DIRECT AGENT FOR LARGEST CONTINENTAL HOUSES.

THE "MORSTADT" Cachets

Are the most digestible, flexible, and elegant Cachets in the market, and are fast replacing all competitors. The Cachets are made to hold from 3 to 18 grains Quinine or Salicylic Acid.

"MORSTADT" CACHET CLOSING APPARATUS, to easily, cleanly and speedily close 12 Cachets at one operation, from 12s. to 30s.

SMALL APPARATUS, to fill and close 1 Cachet at a time, 2s. 6d. each.

THOMAS CHRISTY & CO., 25 Lime St., London, E.C.

CRETA BRAND: **PRÆCIP.**

Much Lighter and Finer than any other in the Market.

Prices and Samples on application to
SOLE AGENTS—
ALF. H. MASON & SON, 32 Snow Hill, LONDON, E.C.

ARTHUR & CO.

Manufacturing Chemists, LONDON.

DEPÔT—
T. F. ELTON,
Chemist and Druggist, 28 Endsleigh Gardens, EUSTON.

Upon receipt of a Post-card our EXPORT List will be regularly mailed to any part of the world.

FLETCHER, FLETCHER & STEVENSON,
21 MINCEING LANE, LONDON, E.C.

BLAIR'S

GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS

Cure Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia.

The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills, well known as the Great Remedy for the above Complaints. **NO POISONOUS INGREDIENTS.**

COFFEE.

THE "ORIGINAL CANISTER" & ROASTED COFFEES

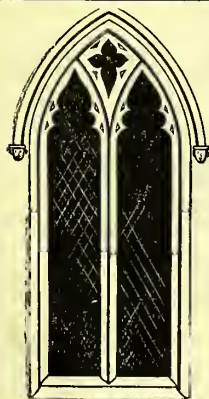
These Coffees have been before the Public for nearly 50 years, and are the very best of their kind.

WHITE, FAIRCHILD & CO., 30 Gt. Tower St., E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1847. AGENTS WANTED.

GUM ARABIC

AND DRUG MERCHANTS.

VAN DER LELY & SIMPSON,
3 New London Street, LONDON.



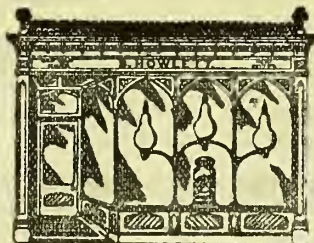
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DR. BOW'S LINIMENT.

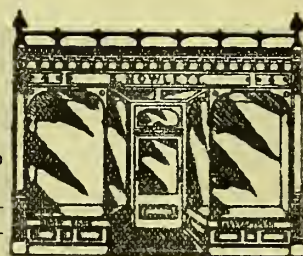
Of late a spurious article has been offered for sale, put up in imitation of the genuine one even to copying the Pamphlet, Wrapper, and Labels. To protect the public from, and facilitate proceedings against, such frauds, the Proprietor has registered the Trade Mark here shown, a reduced copy of which will be found on the outside label on every bottle put up after this date. As a further security, the name "**DR. BOW'S LINIMENT**" (also a trade mark) appears in the Government Stamp.

BARCLAY & SONS, LIMITED, LONDON
RAIMES, CLARK & CO., EDINBURGH & YORK

} For the Proprietor,
December 1st, 1891.

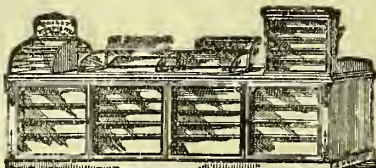


ESTABLISHED 1830.
S. HOWLETT,
 MEDICAL AND
GENERAL SHOP FITTER.
 Shop-Front Builder and Show-Case Maker.
 EXPORT ORDERS CAREFULLY PACKED AND SHIPPED



SHOPS FITTED by Contract, in Town or Country, with every requisite, on the most improved principles, and at lowest prices.

NUMEROUS REFERENCES may be obtained of Leading Chemists in all parts of the Kingdom.



A LARGE STOCK of New and Second-hand Fittings and Cases to be sold very CHEAP.
 CABINET FITTER to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.
 PLANS and ESTIMATES SUPPLIED.

Manufactory and Showrooms—4 Lindley St., Sidney St., Mile End Road, LONDON, E.

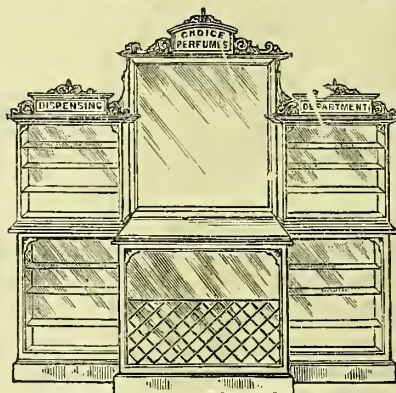
"THE CHEMIST" DISPENSING COUNTER.

6 feet long by 2 feet wide .. £24
 If the Dispensing Screen only .. £12

This handsome Dispensing Counter is manufactured in Spanish mahogany, and of the best workmanship, so that it will stand any climate. The counter has a solid mahogany top and plate-glass case front. The centre part fitted to take sponge. A mahogany screen on top, consisting of two plate-glass cases, with shelves inside, and large plate-glass mirror in the centre, and three glass tablets with gold writing in ornamental mahogany carved work. The back of screen fitted with small shelves and a glass poison-cupboard. The inside of counter fitted with strong counter-drawers, label and cork drawer, open shelves, &c.

BOWLING & GOVIER,

Manufacturers of High-class Shop Fittings.
 GUN STREET, BRUSHFIELD STREET,
 BISHOPSGATE, E.C.



NOTICE TO THE TRADE

In consequence of inferior Second-hand Goods being sold for our make, we have found it necessary to protect our reputation for best work with a Trade Mark, as above, and unless goods are so stamped we cannot be answerable.

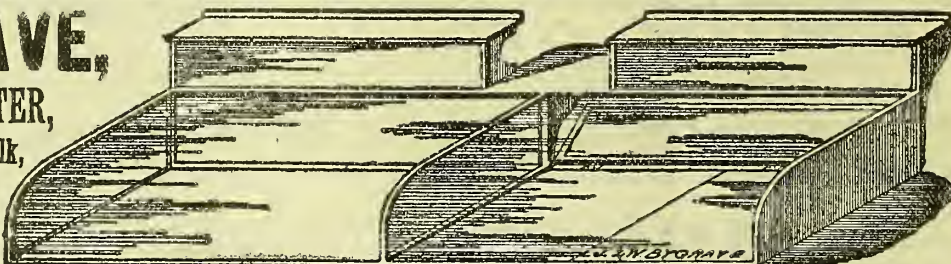
BYGRAVE,

SHOP FITTER,

111 Shepherdess Walk,

CITY ROAD,

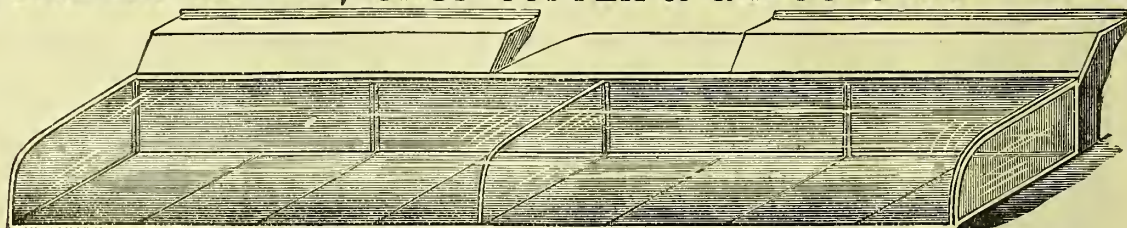
LONDON, N.



Bent-top plate-glass Counter Showcase, in French polished mahogany, or ebonized, with two upright mirror plate-glass fronted shelves, and table in centre for serving over, and mahogany falls at back lined with mirror plate glass, inside fitted with crimson velvet trays—if 5 ft. long, 18 in. wide, 8 in. high (total height 13 in.), £5 10s.; 5 per cent. off for cash.

ONLY ADDRESS—NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER HOUSE.

ELKANAH NATALI, SHOP FITTER & GLASS CASE MAKER.



Mahogany and Plate-glass Counter Case, sloping and flat shelf at back, 12 inches high to top of shelf, fitted inside with velvet-lined trays and silvered glass back. 5 feet long, £5; 6 feet long, £5 10s.; 8 feet long, £7.

242 OLD STREET (12 doors from City Road). Works: HENSON STREET.
 ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS.

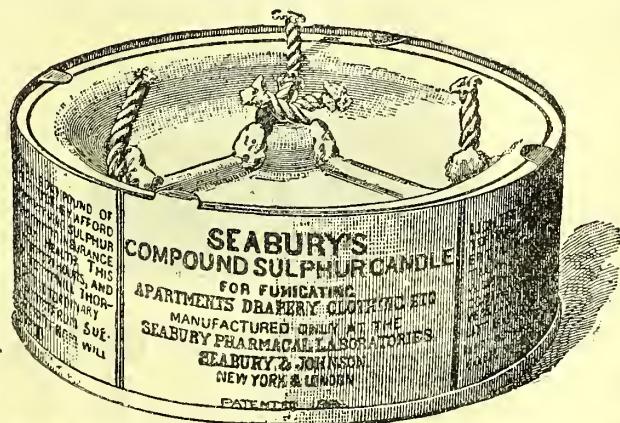
NOTHING EVER DEvised EQUALS SEABURY'S SULPHUR CANDLES

(Patented 6407).

DISINFECTION BY FUMIGATION.

Will destroy Disease Germs after Infectious Diseases in Vacated Apartments or Hospital Wards, also Bedding, Clothing, and Drapery.

Influenza, Scarlet Fever, Smallpox, Typhoid Fever, etc.



These Candles afford the only safe means of burning sulphur indoors—one Candle will burn two hours, and thoroughly disinfect a room of ordinary size.

Will destroy noxious vapours from sewers, cess-pools, &c.

Used and approved by Boards of Health in all parts of Great Britain and America.

These Candles were used to fumigate the Royal Courts of Justice, the War Office, and the Committee Rooms of the House of Commons during the Influenza Epidemic.

READY-MADE MUSTARD PLASTER (Seabury's)

Spread on strong cotton-cloth, also on paper, ready for use at any moment by simply dipping the Plaster into water until perfectly wet.

Our Mustard Plaster is a decided improvement over all other manufactures; guaranteed absolutely pure and free from Croton Oil or other dangerous substitutes. To insure greater efficiency and to guard against the injurious effects of dampness, we wrap our Mustard Plasters in waterproof paper.

SEABURY & JOHNSON

ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF

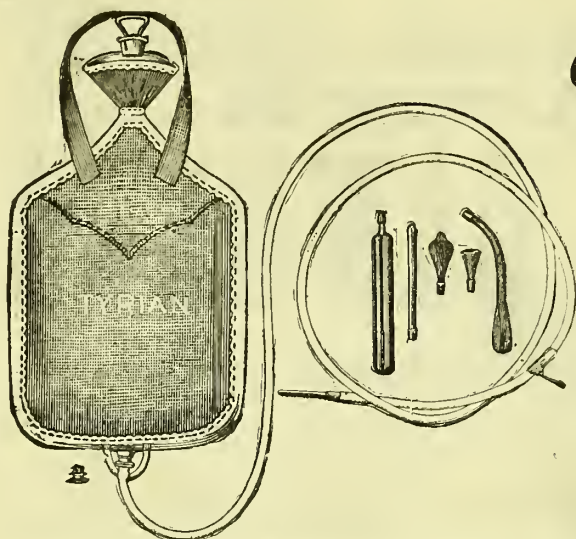
PHARMACEUTICAL & SURGICAL PLASTERS IN RUBBER COMBINATION,
Antiseptic Dressings, Absorbents, and Surgical Specialities.

Seabury's Manufactures are known to be THE BEST. Always alike good and reliable.

A Full and Complete Stock of all our Manufactures is kept at our London Address, and orders promptly executed as heretofore.

In ordering through the Wholesale Houses do not omit to specify SEABURY'S, and return all substitutes.

LONDON OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE — 32 and 33 SNOW HILL, E.C.

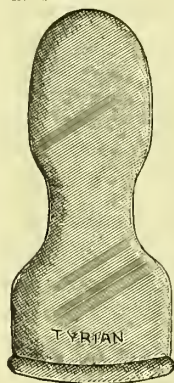


“TYRIAN”

COMBINATION
FOUNTAIN SYRINGE
AND
HOT WATER BOTTLE.

A first-class Hot Water Bottle, combined with a complete Fountain Syringe. Has six hard rubber pipes, the Rectal, Nasal, Eye, Spray, Bent Vaginal, and large Vaginal Irrigator.

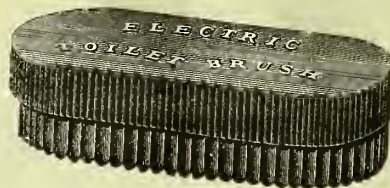
The Bag and Tubing are of Best Quality White Rubber, and guaranteed perfect. Packed in handsome wooden boxes. In two, three, and four quart sizes.



“TYRIAN” No. 85 NIPPLE.

TO GO OVER NECK OF NURSING
BOTTLE.

PURE,
DURABLE,
ECONOMICAL.



Bath & Flesh Brushes.

*Unsurpassed for removing Dirt or
Grease from the Hands.*

FAIRBANK'S FOUNTAIN SYRINGES.

“TYRIAN” NO. 19 SYRINGES.

PURE GUM EAR & ULCER SYRINGES.

“TYRIAN” BREAST PUMPS (with shield).

COMPLETE LINE OF ATOMISERS

AIR GOODS, BANDAGES, TUBING, URINALS.

COMPLETE LINE OF DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES
MANUFACTURED BY

TYER RUBBER CO.

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